State Library

THE HASTINGS CONSERVER.

VOLUME III.---NO. 13. HASTINGS, DAKOTA COUNTY, MINNESOTA, TUESDAY, JULY 7, 1863. $2 00 PER YEAR.

THE CONSERVER.

BY IRVING TODD.

TUESDAY, JULY 7, 1863.

Single copies of the CONSERVER may be obtained at this office, or at the Bookstore. Price Five Cents.

The President.

As we write this article to day, July 1st, the dark and almost impenetrable war cloud is gathering its contending hosts in and around the capital of the nation. A few days, perhaps, and we shall know that our noble army has been victorious in one of the grandest struggles ever witnessed on the Western Continent, or that our armies have failed and the capitol fallen it to the hands of the enemy. It is not necessary for us to add that it is the prayer of union men that the enemy may be totally annihilated.

But, in the very midst of all the preparations for the impending conflict, the daring, the heroic, the chivalrous leader of the army, Gen. Hooker, is relieved of his command, and another general appointed as his successor. Hooker was the bravest among the brave, the most daring among the daring—right nobly has he earned the cognomen of "Fighting Joe Hooker." His name stands forth brightly on the historic page as one who has willingly endangered his life for the safety of his country.

Of Maj. Gen. George G. Meade, we know but little. He has rendered his country good service in the sphere in which he has acted. We shall not write laurals for him now, but prefer to wait until they are won. We hail him as the commander of a brave and noble army, and wish him great success. We sincerely hope that he is the Moses to lead this people out of the wilderness. But when we look back at the past we must, all loyal men must, feel sorry that Hooker has been relieved. Yet we must believe that the President had good cause to remove him from command.

To remove a commander in the face of the enemy, when that enemy is straining every nerve to discomfort our army, is a hazardous piece of business. Either with cause or without cause, all the responsibility rests upon the President. We believe that all his official acts have been done in good faith. President Lincoln is honest, he is patriotic, he is truthful, and he is true to the best interests of the republic. Other men may be selfish; they may turn traitors; they may seek their own aggrandizement in their country's ruin. —but none of these are possible with the President. He works for no faction, no party interest, but for the good of the whole country and the people. He has had great difficulties, but the trials and necessities of the present hour are enough to bow the head of the strongest mind to the earth. Are they not sufficient to seal the lips of every man against grumbling at the President?

He deserves the confidence of the entire people. Let it be given to him until this cursed rebellion shall be effectually crushed. We make this appeal in his behalf, not because he was elected on our party ticket, not because at one time he ran upon the republican ticket, but because he is the constitutionally elected and inaugurated President of the United States. He is the President of every American citizen, whether native or foreign born, and, as such, should be respected and supported. If there is any wrong in supporting the President, then commend us to that wrong. If advocating the restoration of the Union by a vigorous prosecution of the war makes one an abolitionist, then commend us to abolitionism. If believing in the ultimate success of our armies makes one fanatical, then commend us to fanaticism.

The News.

The Army of the Potomac has at last covered themseves with glory. They have fought one of the hardest battles of the war at Gettysburg, Pa, and reported to have obtained entire success. Lee is said to be in full retreat, and some prospect of his being entirely cut off. Dispatches from Jeff Davis to Lee have been intercepted, commanding him to return to Richmond immediately. Gen. Longstreet is killed and within our lines. The loss in killed and wounded is not known. We have taken 8,000 prisoners, the enemy surrendering by brigades. The rebels fought with desperation, but were driven back with terrible loss. Our troops have acquitted themselves nobly.

Latest from Vicksburg reports every thing going on cheerily.

The New Commander of the Army of the Potomac.

Maj. Gen. George G. Meade, the newly appointed commander of the Army of the Potomac, was born of American parents in Spain in 1816, while his father was minister to that country, and is consequently forty-seven years of age. Though not occupying a prominent position since the breaking out of the present war, his record is creditable throughout. He entered the military academy at West Point from the District of Columbia, graduating there in 1839; was appointed 2d lieutenant in the 3d artillery; was appointed 2d lieutenant in the topographical engineers in 1842: was brevetted first lieutenant in 1846 for gallantry at Monterey; become 1st lieutenant in 1851, captain in 1856, major in June, 1861, brigadier general of volunteers in August, 1861, and major general of volunteers 26th November, 1862. He commanded a brigade in McCall's division of Pennsylvania Reserves in the Army of the Potomac until September, 1862, when he took command of a division in Reynold's corps. On the reorganization of the Army of the Potomac by Burnside, Gen. Meade was placed in command of a corps which led the attack upon the heights of Fredericksburg. His corps also did gallant service under Hooker at the battle of Chancellorville, when it was again in the front of the fight. Whether he will sustain his reputation unimpaired in his new and trying position, and prove a great general, remains to be seen.

Resignation of Gov. Ramsey.

Agreeably to previous notice Gov. Ramsey resigned his position as governor of this state on the first inst., which now devolves upon Hon. H. A. Swift, of St. Peter, President of the Senate. During his administration, extending over a period of three and a half years, Gov. Ramsey has been untiring in his efforts to promote the welfare and best interests of the state, and under his economical magement, the expenses of the several departments have been materially diminished while the business of the same have largely increased. He enters upon his wider sphere of action as U. S. Senator with the confidence on the part of his constituents that he will be as faithful to his trusts as he has been heretofore.

The republican state central committee met in St. Paul last Wednesday, but, after passing a resolution in favor of basing the convention on a liberal and comprehensive call, embracing all unconditional union men, they adjourned to meet again to morrow, the 8th inst.

Gov. Curtin, in his proclamation calling for 60,000 militia troops to serve for three months, indulges in some plain talk with the Pennsylvanians. He reminds them that "a people who want the heart to defend their soil, their families and their firesides are not worthy to be counted men," and implores them "not to undergo the disgrace of leaving their defense mainly to the citizens of other states." The rebuke is severe, but just.

EMIGRANTS.—A large number of emigrants are coming into this county, but unfortunately soon leave it. Hardly a day passes by but what one or two families go across the lake. They have heard of Minnesota; have friends there, or something else attracts them. Notwithstanding the Indian troubles, Minnesota is rapidly filling up with a hardy and industrious class of people.—*Hudson Star.*

ADMIRAL FOOTE'S FAMILY.—The late Admiral Foote was twice married. His first wife was Miss Flag, of Cheshire, Conn., by whom he had a daughter, now married. His second was Miss Street, of New Haven, by whom he had three sons, two of whom died within a year. He has left a widow, son and daughter.

The Philadelphia *Press* says it does not know where the rebel seat of government in Tennessee is. Nobody does. It "lies about loose." King Isham, like the old lady in the crowded meeting house, has "got a seat, but no place to put it in."—*Nashville Union.*

The Union League of Philadelphia has appointed a committee for the purpose of assisting honorably discharged soldiers and sailors to obtain employment. The movement is a most praiseworthy one, and must commend itself to public favor.

EDUCATIONAL.

BY PROF. T. F. THICKSTUN.

A Bit of Experience.

At the beginning of the present term we had cards of invitation printed, and sent a boy to leave one at every house in the town, saying that we desired a visit from every member of the family. We confidently thought that we had hit upon *the* expedient which would secure the frequent attendance of patrons at the scene of our labors. We expected about one visitor per day for the term. We had duly thought over all the encouragement which we should reap from these pleasant calls of our neighbors, and had minutely estimated the advantage to be derived to the pupils by way of incentives. We therefore began school with no inconsiderable amount of pedagogical satisfaction.

But days, weeks, and months even rolled away, and not a patron stepped over the threshold. Friends came over from Prescott, they visited us from Lewiston and Pine Bend, they even took the pains to come all the way down from Osceola to call upon our classes, but not a townsman interested himself sufficiently in us to make us a visit. Thus we passed the term.

On the last day of the school we were perfectly overwhelmed with astonishment. An unusual thing indeed happened. Our classes were moving on in their wonted rounds, when the door opened, and—*Mirabile dictu, visu!* —a real, living, appreciating patron walked in and took her seat. We have nothing more to say, except that we were intensely glad. We hope the good lady will always remember us; we shall never forget her. It was an event upon which to build a life-memory.

Don't Snub the Child.

Many a child has been wilted into silence, and frightened out of success, simply by being snubbed. It is very easy to snub a child; equally easy to encourage the child, and lead him to the accomplishment of something useful.

Children have strong sympathies—warm and tender hearts. They soon form attachments to those who are placed in authority over them, or else they regret them with a feeling very nearly allied to hatred. What child ever loved a cross, snappish teacher? What child ever hated a teacher or parent who showed a loving interst in the child's success?

Very easy, indeed, is it to discourage the little student. He has spent an hour or two at home over a lesson which seems dull to him. Father, mother, and the big brothers, not being well versed in the subject, give him no assistance. He goes to school, hoping that he will make a very good recitation. He is not up to the mark. "Dunce," "booby," "blockhead," says the unwise teacher. The poor little fellow's heart sinks all the way to his ankles. What use is there of his trying? He is a booby. Why should he learn anything? Has not his teacher, who certainly knows him, told him that he is a dunce? Is not his head made of mahogony? He despairs of ever succeeding, sits down in a fit of despondency, and makes a positive failure in his lesson for the next day. Had the teacher encouraged him a little, kindly pointed out to him his faults right, he might have come the next day with a merry heart, a cheerful face, and a learned lesson.

Another little disciple comes bouncing home from school in high glee. He has done well in his lessons. He has had a good time with the other boys, cousting or skating. Who can sympathize with him, and enjoy his enjoyments so well as his parents. He rushes into their presence. "There now, you noisy calf!" "Wipe your feet this moment, sir." "How dare you?" An extinguisher is put upon him. Whether his sins be great or small, he feels the condemnation great, and sulkily sneaks off to his room by himself, or goes to the kitchen corner, behind the stove, where he soothes his ruffled feelings by stroking the cat, assured that there is some sympathy between them, even if human beings do snarl at him and discourage him.—*School Visiter.*

We are happy to say that the Baptist Church and society have already raised funds enough to finish off, not only an additional room in the University, but in part enough for the hall also. They return many thanks to all who have *materially* sympathized in the carrying on of the good work.

State News.

Trade is brisk, the streets are daily thronged with teams from the country, and nothing seems to mar the happiness of the public generally, aside from the dry weather.—*St. Croix Monitor.*

All our old settlers, who were acquainted with "Old Bets"—and who of them is not—will regret to learn that the amiable old aborigine departed this life on the boat at or near St. Joseph, Missouri, while on the way up the river with the rest of her tribe. Old Bets was a historical character, decidedly, and was known to almost everybody in this city.—*Press.*

The iron on the Winona and St. Peter Railroad is now laid out to a point several miles west of Stockton. An excursion party went out on the road on Monday afternoon, going thirteen and a half miles from Winona. There are several heavy bridges to be constructed in the valley before the iron can be laid out to the summit of the bluffs. This work is delayed somewhat in consequence of the great scarcity of suitable timber.—*Winona Republican.*

IN TOWN.—Prof. Kinney, of Columbus, Ohio, the gentleman whose services the commissioners have secured to take charge of the institute for the deaf and dumb, located at this place, arrived here on Saturday last, and will immediately commence his labors in founding this school. Prof. Kinney comes among us highly recommended and, we doubt not, will justify these enconiums by his able management of the important task before him.—*Faribault Statesman.*

BREAKING UP NEW GROUND.—We perceive in various parts of the county that the broad acres of this virgin soil are coming under the hand of improvement, and, as a result of it, the productive power of the state will be increased, as well this as in previous years. The limit of this power does not begin to be reached. Thousands of acres still lie idle, but the number of them is growing less every year.—*Preston Republican.*

The proprietors of the Dayton *Journal*, whose printing office was lately sacked by a copperhead mob, are being reimbused for their loss by a military assessment on the parties who the riot was instigated and directed.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ELI ROBINSON,
Attorney and Counselor at Law, Hastings, Minnesota. 13-tf

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.—THE COpartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
ELI ROBINSON.
H. S. JENNINGS.
Hastings, June 26, 1863. 12-3w

ESTRAY.—BROKE INTO THE INclosure of the subscriber in West St. Paul, county of Dakota, on or about the 26th of May last, a dark chesnut mare, with light mane and tail, medium size, and white spot on left hind foot, about eight or nine years old. The owner of said animal is requested to come and pay charges and take her away.
N. N. THOMPSON.
June 24, 1863. 12-4w*

AUCTION NOTICE.—WE WILL SELL at auction, at the lowest rates of commission, Real Estate, Bonds, Mortgages, Horses, Wagons, Buggies, Cattle, Merchandise, and Property of every description, and we will make cash advances on all kinds of property, and we keep on hand Notions, Watches, and Jewelry to sell the trade and pedlars. Business from the country promptly attended to. Auction sales every evening. Special sales at 10 A. M. H E. BAKER & Co., Auctioneers,
On Third Street, second door from the Merchants' Hotel, St. Paul. Minn. 45-1y

FRED. B. CURTISS. W. C. COWLES.
CURTISS & COWLES,
DEALERS IN
Shoe and Harness Leather,
saddlery hardware, shoe findings, etc., Ramsey Street, near Levee, and lumber of all descriptions at corner of Second and Eddy Streets.
Hastings, Feb. 19, 1863. 45-tf

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at the next general term of the district court to be holden in the city of Hastings in and for the county of Dakota on the third Tuesday, being the 15th day of September next, at the opening of the court or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, the undersigned, proprietors of the principal portion of Pine Bend, in said Dakota County, will move for the vacation of the survey of the following described lots, blocks, and streets in said town plat, viz: lots 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 in block 22, all lots in block 31, all do. in block 42, all lots in block 43, all lots in blocks 44, 45, 60, 74, 75, 94, 93, 90, 91, 58 92, and 89, lots 1 to 6 and 16 in block 56, Bluff Street, Third Street from Foster Street to Pine Street, 7th Street, Olive Street from 6th to west line of blocks 93 and 94, Prospect Street, west of 6th Street, Morrison Street, west of 4th Street, and east of 2d Street, Sixth Street, Fifth Street north of Foster Street, Elm and Ash Streets north of Main Street, and lots from 1 to 14 inclusive in block 34, and the entire survey of that portion of said town plat or site, which is upon the north east quarter of the north-west quarter of section 18, and the east half of lot no. 2 in section 7, town 115, range 18.
H. G. O. MORRISON,
WM. A. BISSELL,
ROBT. FOSTER,
F. M. BISSELL,
S. B. MORRISON,
By his Atty. H. G. O. Morrison.
Pine Bend, June 29, 1863. 13-4w

MINNESOTA MARBLE WORKS.
T. R. FLETCHER,
Dealer in American and Italian Marble, manufacturer of Chimney Pieces, Monuments, and Tombstones of every description, corner of Seventh and Jackson Sts., St. Paul, Minnesota.
J. F. TOSTEVIN, Sculptor and Agent.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

P. O. Notice.--Summer Arrangement.

Mail going East closes at 11 o'clock, A.M.
Way mail down closes at 8 o'clock, P. M.
Mail for St. Paul closes on the arrival of the boat from below in the afternoon.
Faribault mail leaves at 6 o'clock A. M., closes at 9 o'clock P. M.
Office hours from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M.
WM. H. SKINNER, Post-Master.

NOTICE.—The Young Peoples' Prayer Meeting will be held at the Presbyterian Church next Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock.

COMMISSIONER'S MEETING.—The county commissioners will meet at their rooms in the stone block on Wednesday, July 15th, at 10 A. M.

VEGETABLES.—We have noticed new potatoes and green peas in market for a number of days, and they will be quite plenty in a short time.

POSTAL.—Sixteen thousand letters were mailed from the Hastings post-office last quarter. This is doing quite well for a town of less than three thousand inhabitants.

CITY COUNCIL.—There not being a quorum present last Friday evening, there was no business transacted. They will meet again next Friday evening, 10th inst., at the office of the city clerk.

The weather for the past week has been exceedingly warm, and we are rapidly losing the effect of the beautiful shower of Wednesday last. The only hope of the country is a speedy and heavy rain.

SUICIDE.—JAMES MATHEWS, a resident of this place, and formerly a respected member of society, committed suicide on the 29th ult. by cutting his throat from ear to ear with a razor. Another victim to the passion for strong drink.

PRATT invites attention to his excellent stock of summer cassimeres, which he is offering at very reasonable figures. Now is the time to invest in a nice coat, vest, or pants. Drop in and examine for yourselves.

MACOMBER wishes to inform the public that he has clocks at various prices from $2 to $24 and silver watches from $5 to $50. Call in and see them. No charge for showing goods. All articles warranted as represented.

CENSUS.—Mr. TRUAX has nearly completed his labors through the city, but not enough so to give any details. The total population will not vary far from twenty-six hundred, exclusive of the large number in service.

ROBBERY.—The jewelry store of PETER SMITH, formerly of Hastings but now at Prescott, was broken into recently and valuables extracted to the amount of $600 or thereabouts. No clue has been obtained of the perpetrators.

DRY GOODS.—From the very flattering notices that NEWMAN receives from the Faribault papers we judge that others than the Hastings people are becoming favorably impressed with his style of doing business. Those who trade with him once will be sure to do so again.

PARLIMAN & ANDREWS are keeping their superb stock of jewelry down at surprising low rates, considering the hot weather, and, as a matter of course find plenty of customers. Their goods will bear examination, and all things warranted. Repairing done at short notice, and on reasonable terms.

THE UNIVERSITY.—Enough funds have been raised by subscription to finish off another room, to be used for recitation purposes, in the Central University, also nearly enough for the hall. It is hoped and expected that additional money may be collected sufficient to complete it at the same time. The Church and Pastor have labored earnestly and efficiently in the work, and we are glad to see their efforts meet with so good success. The spring term closed last Tuesday with the usual exercises.

FOURTH OF JULY.—The Fourth passed off, we believe, very quietly in town, most of the business places and stores being closed.

The German celebration was well attended, and every one seemed to enjoy themselves. The ball in the evening was a complete success.

The Sunday Schools of Hastings and Prescott were well represented at Point Douglas, and the children had a grand time. Excellent speeches were made by Mr. DENNISON, of Oak Grove, and others, but the most effective was delivered by Mr. TAYLOR, of this place. It was received with great enthusiasm and loudly applauded. Had it not been for the excessive heat, it would have been most pleasant indeed.

We are informed by dealers that the demand for reapers never was so great before as it is this season. The enormous quantity imported last spring has nearly all been sold, and several of the agents have been obliged to send for more. Scarcity of men leads to improvements in machinery, and nowhere is the need felt more than among the farmers. We are glad to see them alive to their interests. In all cases where practicable, machinery should take the place of men, making it easier and cheaper for the cultivator, as well as expediting his labors.

TELEGRAPHIC.—J. S. WINSLOW has disposed of his interest in the telegraph business in this state to the proprietors of the Wisconsin telegraph company, who have taken possession, and preparations are being made for the thorough repair of the lines, so as to avoid in future the stereotyped expression "the wires are down." The *Press* says that a branch will be extended from this place up the St. Croix to Stillwater, probably by the way of Prescott. Mr. SQUIRES has charge of the St. Paul office. The dispatches are taken off here daily and posted on a bulletin board at the Tremont House, a great accomodation in these exciting times for news.

POLICE COURT.—Before Justice HARTSHORN.—On the 27th ult. JOHN FORD was arrested for assault and battery, on complaint of DANIEL BLACK, convicted, and fined $25 and costs.

On the 1st inst. CHRISTOPHER SHEOPF was fined $8 and costs for assault and battery, complaint of GEO. CASSIDAY, a small boy who had been severely flogged by the defendent without provocation.

On the 2d inst. VICTOR and OLIVER PAUL were tried by Jury on complaint of DENNIS QUILIGAN for committing an assault on Sunday with a slung shot, convicted, and sentenced to pay $5 each and costs, which was made up by the citizens the next day, and the boys were liberated on promise of better behaviour in future. The third defendant, JOHN AUSTIN, secreted himself and could not be found.

IMPROVEMENT.—We have recently been shown a great improvement in fanning mills, consisting in the mode of fastening the sieves so that the outer end of them can be raised or lowered at pleasure, accommodating them readily to the particular grain which is being run through. It is the invention of Mr. H. MONTGOMERY, of this place, who proposes to apply it to all mills which he puts up in the future. A patent has been applied for, and will be obtained. He has also introduced several other changes, consisting in an improved method of regulating the current of wind and a trough to dispose of the screenings which are usually caught in a drawer beneath. We are of the opinion that these additions will prove of great value, and will, not a little aid in the sale of the popular mills. They may be seen by calling at the manufactory on Second Street below Tyler.

THE MONTHLIES.—Harper and the Atlantic for July, are received. The table of contents for *Harper* is as follows:

Scenes in the War of 1812—Harrison's Campaigns — Illustrated; An American Family in Germany—Illustrated; Magaret Freyer's Heart. Eastern Flowers. Rosemary, concluded; Forward and Back; Mr. Blazay's Experience; Romola, continued; The Small House at Arlington, continued; England in the Good Old Times; The Rosetta Stone; Coal and Petroleum; Why Aunt Rilley never married; Sign-Language, etc.

The *Atlantic* has the following:

Doings of the Sunbeam; The Wraith of Odin; Gala-Days; The Fleur-de-Lis at Port Royal; Her Epitaph; Outside Glimpses of English Poverty; Paul Blecker; By the River; The Growth of Continents; The Musician; English Naval Power and English Colonies; Our General; The Claims to Service of Labor, etc.

Correspondence.

Editor of Conserver:—

I had the pleasure of attending a Sunday School picnic at Pine Bend on the 4th, and I assure you we had a very pleasant time. There were five schools represented. The procession formed at the Church, and marched to the grounds in the following order: Marshal; Rev. John Benson; martial music; Sunday Schools; friends and citizens.

Arriving at the stand, the following exercises took place:

Singing by the Spring Lake School
Prayer by Rev. Brookway.
Reading Declaration of Independence by Hon. H. G. O. Morrison.
Oration by Elder Brooks.

Dinner by *all*, and enough left to reset the table. But *such* tables. They would put some of our city tables far in the back ground. Such pyramids of cake.

Every thing passed off in the most pleasant and quiet manner. No lager beer or liquor was allowed on the ground.

In the afternoon we enjoyed the hospitalities of our friend Chambers, Sergeant in Company F, 8th Regiment, Capt. Aldrich, now stationed at Sunrise, who was home on a furlough. After partaking of some fine large strawberries, black raspberries, gooseberries, currants, and lemonade to our heart's content, and listening to some excellent singing, patriotic of course, we started for Hastings, and arrived just in time to see the fire works in the evening. We saw some beautiful flowers, and the grain looked fine, much better than we expected.

Long live Pine Bend, Spring Lake, Hastings, and our Union. *

COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS, June 26th, 1863.—On motion of J. C. Meloy O. S. Taylor was appointed to preside as mayor, Mayor Thorne being absent; the roll was then called and the following members of the Council answered to their names, alderman Meloy, Rhese, O. S. Taylor acting mayor.

The petition of D. W. Truax and others praying for the removal of Patrick Cassely's house from the north end of Spring Street, was read. And on motion of Ald. Meloy, Patrick Casserly was allowed to let his dwelling house remain on the north end of Spring Street until the 1st day of September, 1863.

On motion of Ald. Meloy the rules were suspended for an evening.

Ordinance No. 51 to repeal ordinance 42 relating to dogs was read the first, second, and third times and being put upon it passing, the yeas and nays being called resulted as follows, viz: Rhese and acting Mayor Taylor voted for the passage of the ordinance, against the passage of the ordinance, none. The ordinance was declared passed and to take effect from and after its publication in the official paper of the city.

On motion of Ald. Meloy, Farrel Casserly's bill for road labor, as overseer of road district No. 1, for the year 1862 was rejected.

On motion of Ald. Rhese the council adjourned till Friday evening, July 3d, 1863. G. S. WHITMAN, Clerk.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

CRAIG'S MICROSCOPE
is the simplest, most beautiful, interesting and useful instrument ever made.
IT MAGNIFIES ONE HUNDRED DIAMETERS, OR
10,000 Times.
Viewed in this Microscope, a common cheese mite assumes gigantic proportions, animalculæ in stagnant water are distinctly visible, the curious construction of insects, in their various parts, is intimately observable, all granular substances, such as flour, coffee, etc., can be tested, and adulterations therein detected. As a means of education and amusement, it is invaluable. It is the first successful attempt to cheapen and popularize the microscope. Every lover of nature, student, scientific and business man should own one. Its price, TWO DOLLARS, places it within every one's reach. All the dealers and agents who have undertaken its sale have prospered. Testimonials, description, etc., are sent free on application.
Dealers should send for extra private circular to the trade.
Price, *free by mail*, $2 25—with six mounted objects, $3—with twenty-four objects, $5. Objects mounted for the microscope $1 50 per dozen. Dealers should order from GEO. BOWERTEM,
491 Broadway, New York.
P. O. Box 4936. 13-2w

EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,
OF NEW YORK.
CASH CAPITAL, - - - - - $100,000
NETT SURPLUS, - - - - - $138,000
Dividends on capital limited by its charter to seven per cent per annum—the entire profits go to the policy holders.
R. W. MONTGOMERY, Agent.
Hastings, Minn. Office on First Street in Gardner's new stone block. 42-1y

BLACKSMITH
AND
WAGON SHOP.
I HAVE just opened a new Blacksmith and Wagon Shop on the corner of Vermillion and Fifth streets, where I am prepared to execute all kinds of work in my line, promptly, well, and as cheap as any body else. All who want a first rate wagon, or repairing, or blacksmithing of any sort, give me a call and judge for yourselves. JOHN STREET,
Hastings, June 17, 1862.

THE CONSERVER

BY IRVING TODD.

Office Over the Bank of Hastings, Exchange Block, Second Street.

Many new American flags will be displayed for the first time on the 4th of July. It should be borne in mind by those ordering such flags, and especially by the manufacturers, that on that day the thirty-fifth star, representing the state of West Virginia, must be introduced. Those having flags in good condition, with only thirty-four stars, should have an additional one put in the field in time for the national anniversary. That is the day legally fixed for making all additions to the number of the stars. The present number will be advantageous, arithmetically and artistically, as it makes exactly five rows of stars, seven in each row.—*Mil. Sentinel.*

There has recently been another frightful railway accident on the Brighton Road, when a number were killed at once, and many others maimed and otherwise injured for life. England used to claim that her railway system was the best regulated of any in the world, while ours was held up as the very worst, especially as regarded the lack of protection to human life. The tables are, however, completely turned. More accidents have occurred, and more lives been lost, in England, during the last five years, than in the United States during the last twenty-five. As usual, the stereotyped verdict is invariably returned—"nobody to blame."

A Star in the Dark.

"There is a future to all who have the virtue to repent and the energy to atone. —*Bulwer Lytton.*

"You may call it foolish and romantic if you like, but I repeat that I could more easily forgive a fault, committed under strong temptation, and foreign to the natural disposition, than a series of petty meannesses springing from and belonging to the character."

Thus spoke Helen Travers to her sister, Mrs. Cunningham, and the thread of their discourse is taken up when first it was overheard. It was a strange spot for anything like a "confidential" or "sentimental" conversation to have taken place; but every one must have observed, that subjects of interest often arise in a most unexpected manner. The two ladies had mistaken the hour at which a morning concert was to commence, had arrived somewhat too early, and had consequently taken their seats before any other had been occupied. Perhaps, warming with the subject under discussion, they had not observed the few stragglers who from time to time dropped in, and certainly had not heard the footfall of a gentlemen who entered, and seated himself immediately behind them, just at the moment when some of the attendants were making a prodigious din in their re-arrangement of the benches near the orchestra.

"I could not have married a man in whom I did not take pride," replied Mrs. Cunningham; "I am very sorry for people who have ever been led away to do anything wrong, but they must take the consequence of their own conduct; certainly anything like disgrace, or the world's censure falling upon my husband, would crush me to the earth."

"Not if his fault were the only fault of a life," resumed Helen. "Nay, I think his very suffering would draw you more together. I have a theory that the very happy do not love half so deeply as those who have known sorrow."

"I call such ideas perfect nonsense."

"I know you do," replied her sister with a faint smile, and playing as she spoke with the fringe of her shawl.

"Any one would think, to hear you talk, that you had fallen in love with some scapegrace or another, and was seeking to excuse your folly."

"Susan! you know there is nothing of the kind. You know I have never felt anything more lasting than a passing fancy which one shakes off, just as waking breaks up a dream."

"How should I know?"

"Then believe—I would not deceive you. Though three and twenty, indeed I dread oldmaidism far less than an ill-assorted union."

Helen Travers turned her head as she spoke, and though she did not perceive the stranger, he caught the profile of her animated countenance. But the audience were by this time arriving, and the sisters drew nearer together to make room for the new comers. There was an end to their conversation, of course.

Notwithstanding a certain family likeness, in a look that was caught now and then, the sisters were different. The elder, Mrs. Cunningham, was far the most beautiful, if exquisitely chiseled features and a brilliant complexion could make her so. But though quick and clever, even witty and accomplished, she was deficient in sentiment and the powers of imagination; was a lover of detail; and therefore despised, because it was to her incomprehensible, the higher and generalizing mind. A thoroughly worldly education had completed her character, and rendered her a cold-hearted, selfish woman of the world; without enough of heart to feel the necessity of affection, and yet possessing an insatiable vanity that fed on universal admiration! Her sister formed a perfect contrast. With features less regular, her countenance was as changeful as the sea; for it mirrored every thought and feeling as they welled up from her woman's heart. Early removed from the influence of worldly minded parents, she had been reared by a widowed aunt, a high minded being, who had sought and found the sweetest solace of her own early bereavement, in the artless nature of her young relative. Although by no means a stranger to the metropolis, or to society, the country had been Helen's home. Her young heart had expanded beneath the influences of nature; her taste had been refined, her fancy quickened by it; and though she had read much, she had time and leisure to think more.

In short, she was a fine natural character, as little warped as possible by the prejudices of the selfish and the conventionalities of society. Death had a year before deprived her of her more than mother, and the independence which this beloved relative had bequeathed to her, while it rendered her an object of envy to her unmarried sisters, seemed to her own heart no consolation for her irreparable loss.

But the stranger who had overheard these few sentences which, to a thoughtful mind, revealed a world of knowledge, what of him? He had come to that morning concert, simply to enjoy music, in which he delighted; yet so absorbed did he become in some all engrossing thoughts, that the sweet sounds he had sought to hear, fell upon his soul only, from time to time, as chimes that harmonize with his reflections, whatever they might be and were remembered afterwards by the powerful association which linked some peculiar cadence with a thought, a dream, a memory; or with a moment where his attention had been roused by some expression of pleasure or admiration in the sweetest voice he had ever heard, the voice of Helen Travers. He was not what boarding-school girls and youths in their teens call young, for he must have reached 5 or 6 and 30; and according to such high authority he had passed the age of romance and the capability of a sudden love, and yet, in those two hours he drank as deeply of the draught as ever did mortal man. A strange and awful youth had checked and driven back the tide of emotions which belong to its epoch; only that it might swell with the concentrated might of a loftier sentiment, and chastened tenderness, and restrained passion. He would—ere half that time had expired—have periled life to have touched her ungloved hand, or to have caressed the light ringlet which floated from time to time beyond her bonnet!

It seemed, too, that fortune was to favor him; mutual introductions elicited that of Helen. He had but to follow them to their door; and now she knew who she was, and where she lived. This he did with wonderful calmness. People always are calm on great occasions; except indeed, people are themselves too small ever to make or understand them.

Well—the pigmy of soul escapes through the entangling meshes which fate weaves for mankind, into the outer void of mere animal existence; they are the strong of heart and quick of sense who are retained to play great parts in the struggle of life and the war of the passions. And yet, and yet, oh mystery of humanity; who that has suffered deeply has not felt that in the deepest depths of anguish there is a pulse which vibrates not with pain! Feebly, and rather as the first faint promise of a future joy, then the flicker of an expiring power, but still to console, still to whisper, "Peace, peace, —better thus than not to feel!"

So felt William Johnson—for by that common name must the stranger be known—so he felt in the hour of endurance, when the strong man writhed in silent agony on the floor of the gorgeous apartment of which he was master.

Life is either one long chapter of accident, or there is no such thing as an accident in the world! Three days afterwards, the stranger of the concert room was formally introduced to Helen Travers at the house of a mutual friend. Three months from that day let us listen to their words; they have been betrothed for weeks. The scene was a drawing room in an antique country house. Both were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Cunningham.

"I have but one care, William, one sorrow in the world," exclaimed Helen, pressing the hand which had fondly clasped hers between both his own: "oh, why this mystery, why this concealment? You are free to do as you will, and so am I; though, good and generous and true, and rich," she added with a smile; "as you are, my family, you well know, would receive you with open arms!"

"The time is come; be seated," he replied in a tremulous voice; and releasing his hand with a gesture that might have been, but was not, mistaken for coldness. And while Helen sank on a neighboring couch, he leaned his arm for support on the opposite mantlepiece. His countenance was pale as ashes, but his voice grew more steady as he proceeded.

"The first time I saw you," he continued, "I heard you say you could more readily forgive the one great fault of a life, than habitual meanness of character. I have two sins to confess ere I would wed you. I might do, and you never, never know them; you see I am my own accuser, I also make the most of my virtues; therefore do I take some credit for enforcing secrecy till I had summoned strength for the confession. For if you reject me, and sorrow in the act, I believe you would rather not take the cold world into your confidence. And yet if there be solace in revealing what I tell you, be free as air to do so if you will. Life would be so worthless, the betrayal of my secret would be as a feather, weighed down against the sweet thought of assuaging your sorrow."

"You frighten me," murmured Helen, struggling with emotion.

"In mercy," he exclaimed, "not tears,—yet I will be brief. One of my sins has been wooing you, with the dark knowledge in my breast that a crime of my early life and its consequences might well be considered an insuperable obstacle to our union. Oh! forgive me this—this at least." And he flung himself on his knees before her and buried his face in her garments.

"What terror is to come! Quick—quick; in pity tell me."

"No; forgive me this last fault first."

"Yes, yes," she murmured, and her hand leaned heavily on his shoulder. The act unnerved him and a shower of tears rained from his eyes.

"Tell me," again she whispered.

"I cannot yet. Bear with me."

"Then I will guess."

"Ay, do."

With a shudder as she put each fearful question she began—"have you ever shed human blood, protected by the laws of honor, and feel that now you are a murderer."

"I never raised my arm in anger against aught that has breath. I never so much as kicked a snarling cur from my path."

"Have you been a false friend, deceiving where you were trusted?"

"I cannot recall to mind a lie I ever told."

Once more Helen's hand sought that of her lover; but she withdrew it as a terrible thought rushed to her mind. She paused ere she could give it words. "Have you been guided by the code of man's moralities, and won a heart only to fling it from you!—or been guilty the deeper, darker wrong still?"

"My conscience is singularly free from all such stains. They who do these things speak not of them as crimes." And he looked up and met the tearful gaze of Helen Travers, without his own lids drooping.

"Then I will wed you," she exclaimed, after a moment's pause, "and only as your wife will learn the dreadful secret."

"You will?" and William Johnson started to his feet as one who had received an electric shock.

"I will."

For a moment she yielded to his embrace, but he released her quickly. "You would so wed me," he exclaimed, "but you shall not. The dear memory of your words is a happiness Fate cannot take from me; it gives me strength to complete the tragedy. These limbs have borne the manacles the law furnishes for the convicted thief; this form has quailed in the felon's dock beneath the stare of the stranger crowd; but even then I did not lie. I owned that I had stolen the means to procure food for a famishing mother. The name which I have dared to ask you to bear, is forever enrolled in the chronicles of crime. The convict crossed the seas and was a slave for the seven brightest years of his youth. Helen—Miss Travers, you do not scream or faint, or wither me with a look. Only tears, quiet, common tears. Are you a woman or an angel?"

"Be calm, and tell me all."

"You will believe I meant to replace the note I—I—stole, though the Judge would not credit my story. This is all I have to tell; for why picture the haunting presence of a memory, and the worthlessness of that wealth which descends to me from the relative who exposed my youth to temptation, and left my mother to perish!"

"The future; the happy future. May it make you forget the past, William."

"Helen."

At her feet once more; but now with child like sobs, and breathing passionate exclamations and fervent blessings.

It was the next day; and the burst of wild tumultuous joy had given place to a serener happiness on the part of William Johnson, while a more thoughful expression reigned on the face of Helen.

'I have a compact to propose,' said she, laying her head upon his arm, and looking up calmly, yet affectionately in his face, 'let us for the future not speak of this dark thing, except indeed there be just necessity and occasion for renewing the subject. Let it be a sacred deposite, of which each has the key, but do not suffer it to belong to our lives by frequent discourse or thought of it. Thus may time heap bright realities to hide and stifle these smouldering ashes. You tell me that your common name has been to you a shelter from suspicion; that your secret rests with one tried and trusted friend; and that the world among its common blunders deems your love of retirement the spirit of pride and exclusiveness. I will look at the result of the leisure that retirement has afforded, the cultivated intellect and the habits of simple enjoyment. Yet whence came your enlarged sympathies with humanity? Theirs are not fostered by hermit-like retirement.'

'Can you ask? You are silent. I need not tell you how much is known intuitively by one who has erred and suffered.'

'And expiated!'

Ah! deep the meaning of that word which burst spontaneously from the heart which fell aright. Deeper and higher, more world embracing such wisdom than aught that was ever extracted by the casuistry of schools. The merciful God, by his instruments, the mysterious of inexhaustable nature, heals the wounds and lesser ills of the body until it becomes whole again. And must the wounds of the soil fester forever! What is man that he dares to pluck hope from the breast of his fellow? And is not the punishment he inflicts for crime but Satan's work on earth, except so far as it prevents, amends, and, through the suffering and amendment, expiates? The poet paints what should be rather than what is, when he declares 'that there is a future for all who have the virtue to repent and the energy to atone.' May he prove the poet prophet!

Of the myriad of real tragedies which are hidden behind the veil of conventional life, not a few are there in which woman plays a ministering angel; and builds, amid the wreck is happiness, a saving ark by the spell of her trusting faith, and a wisdom that of the heart.

AGRICULTURAL.

Crop Reports for May.

From a table published by the commissioner of the agricultural department at Washington, Isaac Newton, esq., we extract the following concerning our own state. The figures will be understood when we say that 10 represents an average of the crop, both as to their amount compared with the crops of 1862, and their appearance in May, 1863. Thus 8 is two tenths below an average, and 14 is four-tenths above it. The first column of figures will represent the average area sown as compared with 1862, and the second column the appearance of the crop at the date, May last:

Winter Wheat,	13	11
Spring Wheat,	12	11
Rye,	10	10
Corn,	13	10
Oats,	13	10
Potatoes,	11	10
Sorghum,	19	10
Cotton,	30	10

It will be seen that the number of acres sown this season has greatly increased on all, excepting rye, while on sorghum and cotton it has doubled and trebled. The appearance of the crops, however, was only an average, and we fear the present month it would fall far below.

Sorghum—Cultivation of the Cane.

Having made a good selection of soil, as indicated in the preceding chapter, it will be found that in order to place the seed in a position to feel the warmth of the sun, ridge planting will best secure this end. I have found, by passing over the field repeatedly during the early vegetation, that in those hills in a low furrow the seeds were not yet sprouted, while upon the higher position, only three or four feet distant, the young cane was fairly above ground. This led the owner to believe the seed was not good, and hence he proceeded to replant; but, in a few days, the sun shone out with effect, and all the seed came up, but that portion was still behind, and remained so throughout the season. Correct and careful planting is the first important step to insure an early and paying crop. The best results, I believe, have been obtained from planting tolerably thick, say from 8 to 12 seeds to the hill. This tends to prevent tillering, and is believed to hasten the maturity of the crop, as it is the larger stalks that are latest in maturing. The soil must expend its vegetating energies before the crop can mature. I would suggest the propriety of an occasional dressing of common plaster, or plaster of Paris, also lime, taking note of its effect with a view to the future; the great objection being to counteract the acid so common in the cane, which, if accomplished in its growth, will avoid the necessity of using re-agents in the manufacturing process. Therefore, the use of these fertilizers should not be for the purpose of producing a larger growth, but a better quality of juice; one susceptible of a more ready crystallization. I have not found the custom of hilling around the stalks advantageous. If the ground is kept clean of weeds, and with an ordinary amount of cultivation or small plow dressing in the early growth, it will be found ample. Late cultivation has a tendency to protract the growth, and stimulate the growth of suckers upon the upper joints of the stalk. It must be born in mind that no definite rule can be laid down as an infallible guide in the cultivation of any crop; soils and seasons will require a modification of almost every system.—*Hedge's new work.*

"When Should we Shear our Sheep?"

Not until warm weather has fairly come, and yet not after the fleece has come to be uncomfortable and the new wool has made considerable growth.

If too early, your sheep will suffer on cold nights and possibly contract catarrhs. If too late, considerable portions will be rubbed off on brush, and fence rails in the effort of the sheep to relieve themselves of the itching which they will be almost certain to suffer.

If you ask for a reliable rule, we tell you squarely, there is no sure rule which does not indicate the weather as the chief element—and the season, you know, is very uncertain. Sometimes it might answer to shear as early as the middle of May; at other times the middle of June would hardly be too late. Perhaps, as a general and variable rule, we might say, after you have planted your corn and hoed crops, and have not become engrossed in their cultivation.—*Wis. Farmer.*

SALTING STOCK.—Probably we do not know all the uses of salt in the animal economy, but a few are obvious. It acts beneficially upon the liver, yields a supply of soda to the bile, and gives increase nutritive power to food. It acts as a vermifuge, keeping the bowels of stock free from worms, and gives increased tone to the stomach. It tends to prevent rot in sheep. As to the amount and the time of giving it, farmers disagree. Some are accustomed to salt their stock regularly, once a week. Many successful farmers keep salt within reach of their stock, believing that they will eat only as nature requires.

Peas and clover, by means of their strong and long roots, bring from the subsoil, below the reach of the plow, those elements wanted in vegetation, retaining them in the leaves and stems, to be given out when ploughed under in a green state for manure. The strong roots remaining in the ground also decay, leaving the soil loose and more easily and rapidly acted upon by heat and air.

THE CONSERVER.

Published every Tuesday Morning at

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THE BANK OF HASTINGS.

FOLLETT & RENICK, Bankers. Dealers in domestic and Exchange, Foreign, State, and County Scrip, Exchange Block, Second street, Hastings, Minn.

THORNE'S BANK.

Transacts a general Banking Business, deals in Eastern and Sterling Exchange, Bank Notes, Gold, Silver, etc.

Special attention given to collections.

J. L. THORNE, Banker.

Hastings, Jan. 1, 1863. 43-tf

Attorneys.

C. W. NASH. T. R. HUDDLESTON.

NASH & HUDDLESTON,

Attorneys and Counselors at Law. Corner of Sibley and Second streets, Hastings, Minn.

H. S. JENNINGS,

Attorney-at-Law. Office over A. M. Pett's drug store, Hastings, Minn.

June 30, 1863. 42-tf

A. M. HAYES. O. T. HAYES.

A. M. & O. T. HAYES,

Attorneys at Law, Vermillion street, near Second, Hastings, Minn.

S. SMITH. R. W. MONTGOMERY.

SMITH & MONTGOMERY.

Attorneys at Law, Hastings, Minn. Office on First Street, in Gardner's new Stone Block. 41-tf

P. HARTSHORN,

Attorney and Counselor at Law, Justice of the Peace, and Conveyancer. Office, on Ramsey street, over the Post Office, Hastings. 32

JNO. R. CLAGETT. F. M. CROSBY

CLAGETT & CROSBY,

Attorneys and Counselors at Law, Hastings, Minnesota. Particular attention given to obtaining half-pay pensions for widows and minor children of deceased soldiers, invalid pensions by reason of disability incurred in the military service of the United States, and bounties and arrears of pay due relatives of deceased soldiers.

Hastings, Dec. 1, 1862. 34-tf

Physicians.

OTTO STANNIS,

Homeopathic Physician and Surgeon. Office on Second street, opposite Thorn, Norrish & Co's. Hastings.

H. O. MOWERS,

Surgeon Dentist, Hastings. Office—Northside Second street, between Ramsey and Sibley, over Thorne & Norrish's store.

DR. J. E. FINCH,

Physician and Surgeon, Hastings, Minn. Office corner of Second and Sibley Streets, rear of Nash & Huddleston's law office.

Hastings, June 30, 1863. 42-tf

C. C. RIGHTER. Z. B. NICHOLS.

RIGHTER & NICHOLS,

Homeopathic Physicians, Hastings, Minn. Will attend promptly to all professional calls. Office over City Drug Store. 40-tf

Printing.

IRVING TODD,

Book and Job Printer, Second Street, Hastings, Minn. All kinds of plain and ornamental printing neatly and cheaply executed. The latest styles of type, cuts, and border on hand, and shall always keep up with the times. Particular attention given to orders from the country. Office over Bank of Hastings, Exchange Block.

Miscellaneous.

CHARLES B. LOWELL,

General Land Agent, Civil Engineer, and Deputy County Surveyor of Dakota County.

MRS. MARY TORRANCE,

Private Boarding House, has removed from Second Street to the stand formerly known as the City Hotel, Ramsey street, Hastings.

GEORGE KENNEDY,

Fashionable Barber and Hair Dresser, will attend promptly to all calls in his line. Ladies' hair cut and curled to order. Shop on Second Street, opposite Thorne & Norrish's.

Hastings, May 14th, 1863. 5-tf

WM. SMITH,

Carriage and Wagon Maker, corner Vermillion and Fourth streets, Hastings. I am prepared to do all kinds of Wagon and Carriage work in the best possible manner, and at short notice.

C. HALDEN

Painters and Paper Hangers, Shop, corner of Vermillion and Fifth streets, Hastings, Minn. Carriage Painting done with neatness and dispatch.

A. J. OVERALLS,

Fashionable Barber and Hair Dresser, Ramsey street, between First and Second, Hastings, Minn. Choice Segars and Tobacco always on hand, for sale cheap.

CHARLES SCHROTH,

Butcher and Dealer in all kinds of Meat. He would inform his old customers and all others, that he continues to keep the best and freshest meat, of all sorts, at his old stand, one door below Edison Bl'k. His customers will be sure to find everything all right. 22

JULIUS HOURIET

Offers the largest stock of Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry in town, which he will sell at lower prices than any other house. Repairing done of all kinds, and warranted for one year. Call in before purchasing elsewhere. Shop on Ramsey Street, between 2d and 3d.

Hastings, May 14, 1863. 5-1y

J. B. VANDERWERKER,

Manufacturer of Harness and Saddlery Goods. Keeps constantly on hand Coarse and Fine Harness, Saddles, Bridles, Whips, Fly Nets, Horse Collars of extra quality. Particular attention paid to Repairing, on short notice. Carriages Trimmed in the latest style and finish. I would say to my customers that I am thankful for past favors, and hope for a continuance of their patronage. I will give them a better article and cheaper than they can buy in Minnesota.

MRS. MARY E. TAPLEY

Has just opened on Ramsey Street, at the stand lately occupied by Mrs. Bixby, a very choice and well selected stock of millinery goods, to which she invites the attention of the ladies of this city and its vicinity. Having secured the services of a competent and fashionable milliner, and provided herself with the latest patterns, she is prepared to serve the ladies in millinery and dress making in the most approved and latest styles. Mrs. T. will keep her stock well replenished with such articles as may be called for in the market, and by employing none but the very best help, and a faithful attention to her business, she hopes to merit and receive the patronage of the public. 4-tf

DRY GOODS.

GEO. NEWMAN, Hastings, Minn.
A. R. NEWMAN, Mianus, Ct.
E. B. HEWES, " "

GEO. NEWMAN,

DEALER IN

DRY GOODS,

CLOTHING,

BOOTS AND SHOES,

HATS AND CAPS,

HASTINGS, MINN.

Having the advantage of resident Eastern buyers, who are intimately acquainted with New York, Hartford, and Boston markets, combined with an experience of thirty years in the purchase and selection of goods, we are prepared to offer as good an assortment of goods and at as low figures as any house in the state.

A LARGE assortment of New Goods, now opening at NEWMAN'S.

BEST assortment of Dress Goods in town at NEWMAN'S.

BALMORALS a new lot just received at NEWMAN'S.

MAGIC and Double Rufflins at NEWMAN'S.

VELVET Ribbons and Buttons, a fine lot at NEWMAN'S.

SHEETINGS, Shirtings, stripes, ticks, and denims, best stock in town at NEWMAN'S.

ONE PRICE and Cash only are the terms at NEWMAN'S.

BLANKETS, a large lot at NEWMAN'S.

BUFFALO OVER SHOES, by the pair or case at NEWMAN'S.

HOOP SKIRTS, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, and 40 hoops each at NEWMAN'S.

SHAWLS now selling cheap at NEWMAN'S.

LADIES', Misses', and Children's Shoes of every style at NEWMAN'S.

FLANNELS, red, green, blue, and white, at NEWMAN'S.

PHILLIP'S Urivaled Waxed Cotton to be found only at NEWMAN'S.

CALL and examine before purchasing elsewhere, at NEWMAN'S.

NEW GOODS received weekly by express at NEWMAN'S.

Hastings, Feb. 3, 1863. 43-tf

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

BRICK DRUG STORE,

R. J. MARVIN.

Dealer in

DRUGS,
MEDICINES,
CHEMICALS,
ETC., ETC.

On hand a large stock of

PAINTS,
OILS,
COLORS,
GLASS, AND
PAINTERS'
STOCK GENERALLY.

Also

Garden and Field

SEEDS.

Please give me a call before purchasing. Try my goods and prices, which is a better test than *blowing.*

May 1, 1863. 3-tf

IMPORTANT TO FARMERS.

PETT.

AT THE

CITY DRUG STORE,

has a fine assortment of

Garden and Field Seeds,

consisting of

Minnesota Timothy,
Kentucky Blue Grass,
Red Top,
Imported Ruta Baga Turnip,
Large White Norfolk "
Sugar Cane,
Onion Seed by the bbl,
Long Orange Carrot,
Mangel Wurtzel Beet for stock,
Field Peas,

A large and choice stock of

FLOWER AND

GARDEN SEEDS.

These are all last year's seeds, and are from the best gardens in the United States. 47-tf

GROCERIES, ETC.

GROCERIES, VEGETABLES,
BUTTER,
EGGS,
CHEESE,
STONE AND
WOODEN WARE,
FRUIT, AND
CONFECTIONERY
CIGARS AND TOBACCO,

Can be found as cheap and of as good quality at the

Fruit and Variety Store,

opposite post-office, as at any other place in the city.

J. B. TINKLEPAUGH & Co.

Hastings, May 14, 1863.

DRY GOODS & GROCERIES.

NEW CHEAP STORE.

MARK WILLSON

Has opened a new stock of

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES, READY-MADE
CLOTHING, ETC., ETC.,

One door east of Pringle's Hardware Store, Hastings. All of which will be disposed of at the lowest prices, for *ready pay only.* Cash customers will find the new store the place to get the greatest amount of goods for the least money. Those wishing good articles at low prices will please call at Willson's New Cash Store. 12-3m*

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

EYRE & HOLMES,

Dealers in

DRY GOODS,

Groceries and

Provisions,

Wooden and Willow Ware,

BOOTS & SHOES,

Tobacco and Cigars.

Call in and see one of the best stocks of goods ever brought to this market. Store corner of Second and Ramsey Streets.

Dundas Flour, a choice article, for sale.

EYRE & HOLMES.

Hastings, April 20, 1863. 2-tf

THE NEW STORE.

DRAPER & BALLARD,

HASTINGS, MINN.,

Have opened in Exchange Block a large well selected assortment of

GENERAL MER CHANDISE,

and solicit an examination of their goods and low prices.

We have in store

GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
SALT,
NAILS, GLASS,
READY MADE CLOTHING,
HATS AND CAPS,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
FARMING TOOLS, &c,

Our stock is large and complete, and will be sold at

WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

We have made arrangements with Messrs. HARRISON to keep on hand a large supply of their excellent Flour

The celebrated Moline Plow for sale.

DRAPER & BALLARD.

May 1, 1863. 3-tf

1863. SPRING. 1863.

THORNE, NORRISH, & CO.,

Wholesale and Retail

DEALERS

Again solicit public attention to their unusual large stock of new

FANCY DRESS GOODS,
STAPLE DRY GOODS,
HATS AND CAPS,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
GROCERIES, ETC.,
CROCKERY

all of which we have bought during the late panic in New York very low, and shall sell the same

CHEAP FOR CASH.

Thanking the public for their past liberal patronage, would respectfully request a continuance of the same.

THORNE, NORRISH, & Co.

May 7th, 1863. 4-tf

THE CONSERVER.

A Scene.

SCENE—*A machine shop in Philadelphia, say in Quarry Street. Enter Copperhead—Loyal Quaker at the desk in counting-room.*

COPPERHEAD. Do you keep screws here large enough to be used in removing buildings?

LOYAL QUAKER. Yes, friend, I manufacture them. Fine morning this. I find good news in the paper to-day from *Police-Officer* Grant before Vicksburg. Hast thou read the morning *Press?*

C. (looking pretty mad.) No, I do n't read the *Press*.

L. Q. Well, now, it is a very clearly-printed newspaper—very reliable, and friend Forney we think a most excellent editor.

C. How do you sell your big screws? Let me see one of them; square thread I want.

L. Q. Where does thee live, friend?

C. I live in Westchester.

L. Q. Very loyal, good people up there. Does thee follow the business of removing buildings in Westchester?

C. Yes, I keep a steam saw-mill, and also remove buildings when called on.

L. Q. Do n't thee think we shall pretty soon get a *big screw* under this rebellion, and pull it from its foundation as thee pulls one of the buildings thee removes?

C. I do n't believe the South can be whipped. They are strongly fortified, and Jeff Davis is one of the smartest men in this country. I am for the Union as it was, and the Constitution as it is!

L. Q. Friend, I believe thee to be a copperhead.

C. I am a democrat—do n't know what you mean by copperhead.

L. Q. Does thee support the government in its efforts to put down the rebellion?

C. I am for the government, but opposed to Abe Lincoln and all his abolition party.

L. Q. Now, friend, thee is certainly a copperhead.

C. Well, I want to buy a big screw.

L. Q. Thee can n't buy a big screw in this house. Thee art an unmitigated copperhead. Thee art an offense to me. Thee must take thy *frame* out of this office, or I will put the screws to thee, and hoist thee higher than a kite. I sell nothing to a traitor to his country, and thee must go elsewhere to buy thy screws.

A Michigan lawyer, who writes a very bad hand, sends us the following:

Several years ago I was practicing law in one of the many beautiful towns in Wisconsin. One very warm day, while seated in my office at work, I was interrupted by the entrance of a boy, the son of one of my clients, who had walked into town, six miles, in a blazing sun, for the purpose of procuring a Bible. He had been told, he said, that there was a place there where they gave them away to people who had no money; he said he had no money, and was very anxious to get one of the good books, and asked me to go with him to the place where they were kept. Anxious to encourage him in his early piety, I left the brief on which I was engaged, and went with him over to the stand of a Presbyterian deacon who had the much-coveted books in charge. I introduced him to the deacon, telling him the circumstances. He praised the boy very highly; was delighted to see a young man so early seeking after the truth, etc., etc.; and presented him with the best-bound Bible in his collection. Bubby put it in his pocket, and was starting off, when the deacon says, "Now, my son, that you possess what you so much desired, I suppose that you feel perfectly happy?" "Well, I do, old hoss; for between you and I, I know where I can trade it for most a plaguey good fiddle!" —*Harper.*

The New Bedford *Mercury* mentions the following incident:

A lad recently applied to his father for seventy-five cents, with which to go to a picnic. Obtaining this sum, he procured from his mother an additional amount of twenty-five cents for the same innocent purpose. Thus in funds, the little fellow hired two jobbing wagons, proceeded to the Orphan's Home, and treated the little inmates to a ride. That was his picnic.

A lad was called to the witness stand in court, whose tender years raised doubts as to his competency as a witness, by not understanding the nature and obligation of an oath. The first question put was: "Are you a son of the plaintiff?" The little fellow deliberately crossing his legs and putting about half a paper of tobacco in his mouth, replied, with the utmost coolness, "Well, so it 's reported." He testified.

Concerning the sweeting required in rhubarb pies, a Pittsburg lady gives the following infallible rule: "Throw in sugar as your conscience will let you; then shut your eyes and throw in one handful more."

Hans, who is a judge of morals, as well as money, says that being tender to another man's wife is not a "legal tender." We accept his opinion—though we have no interest in the question.

A paragraph has been going the rounds of an old lady who had a moustache on her lip. It is not uncommon for *young* ladies in our vicinity to have moustaches *on their lips.*

The age of a young lady is now expressed according to the present style of skirts, by saying that eighteen springs have passed over her head!

Better have no tongue than one you can't govern. So of a family.

BATCHELDER'S COLUMN.

GREAT ATTRACTIONS

AT THE

OLD STAND.

GEO. F. BATCHELDER,

(Successor to North & Carll)

WHOLESALE

AND

RETAIL

Dealer in

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES,

Boots and Shoes,

HARDWARE, ETC.,

HASTINGS, MINN.

Having laid in an unusually heavy stock of staple wares, would invite the attention of the public to my large assortment of

Goods,

Consisting of Imported and Domestic

SILKS, DELAINES,

LAWNS AND

CALICOES,

also to my stock of Foreign and Domestic

SHEETINGS,

These goods were purchased at exceedingly low rates, and am therefore enabled to sell at prices to suit the times.

A well assorted stock of

Hats and Caps,

for Men and Boys, of the latest styles.

READY-MADE

CLOTHING,

a fine assortment, custom made, from the best of cloths, bought expressly for this market, and will be sold at reasonable figures, for cash only.

A choice stock of pure and fresh

GROCERIES

Just received from the East, where especial attention was paid to their selection.

A fine lot of assorted

Boots and Shoes,

comprising Gent's, Ladies', Boy's, and Misses', of all varieties. The especial attention of farmers is invited to a large and complete stock of

HARDWARE.

The celebrated MolinePlow always on hand.

A long experience in and close supervision of the business, and personal attention to the buying of goods, gives confidence that entire satisfaction will be rendered to patrons. Customers will be waited on by experienced and accommodating salesmen, and their wishes promptly attended to. All goods warranted as represented.

GEO. F. BATCHELDER.

Hastings, June 9, 1863. 9-tf

HARDWARE.

ATTENTION EVERY BODY!

Buy Where You Can Buy Cheapest and get Good Articles.

If you want good hoes and forks, go to Thomas' Hardware Store.

If you want good scythes and snaths cheap, go to Thomas'.

HARDWARE.

If you want fine table and pocket cutlery, go to Thomas' Gheah Store.

If you want nails or iron cheap, go straight to Thomas', and no where else.

If you want any kind of tools cheap and good, go to Thomas.

If you want hat-bets or axes of the best quality, go to Thomas' Cheap Store.

If you want kerosene oil cheap and good go to Thomas.

HARDWARE.

If you want stoves and tinware of the best quality and cheap as the cheapest, go to the cheap hardware store of John Thomas.

If you want locks, latches, butts and screws, or any kind of house trimmings, Thomas' is the place to buy.

If you want sheep shears, gopher traps, smooth irons, iron bench screws, augurs, augur bitts, hand bells, cow bells, or any article kept in a hardware store, go to Thomas' and get it cheap and of the best quality.

HARDWARE.

Try it and see if you cannot make money at it.

JOHN THOMAS.

Hastings, May 14, 1863. 5-tf

HARDWARE.

M. MC HUGH,

Dealer in

HARDWARE,
TINWARE,
STOVES, ETC.,

Corner of Second and Vermillion Streets, Hastings, Minnesota,

has on hand and is constantly receiving a general assortment and a full supply of

Iron,
Nails,
Tinware,
Glass,
Sash,
And
Putty,

Also the best stock of

CUTLERY

ever before exhibited in this market. These goods have been bought expressly for this trade, and will be sold on the most reasonable terms for cash.

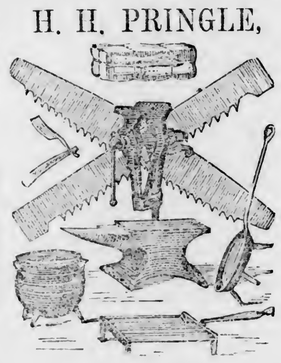
I am also agent for, and have on hand, the celebrated

STEWART COOKING STOVE,

known to be the best cooking stove manufactured.

Hastings, May 14, 1863. 5-tf

H. H. PRINGLE,



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HARDWARE, IRON, NAILS,

STOVES AND TINWARE,

Mechanics' Tools,

Building Materials,

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,

PAINTS, OILS, GLASS,

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HASTINGS, MIN.

TIN,

SHEET IRON & COPPER W'K

ON HAND OR MADE TO ORDER.

SEWING MACHINES.

SINGER & CO.'S LETTER A FAMILY Sewing Machine, with all the new improvements (Hemmer, Braider, Binder, Feller, Tucker, Corder, Gatherer, etc.), is the cheapest and best and most beautiful of all machines for family sewing and light manufacturing purposes. It makes the interlocked stitch (which is alike on both sides), and has great capacity for sewing all kinds of cloth, and with all kinds of thread. Even leather, as well as the finest muslin, may be sewn to perfection on this machine. It will use 200 spool cotton as well as No. 30 linen thread. What it can do can only be known by seeing the machine tested. The folding-top case is among the most valuable of the new improvements. It may be opened out as a spacious and substantial table to sustain the work, and when the machine is not in may be *folded* into a box, which protects the working parts of the machine. There is no other machine to equal the Letter A in simplicity, durability, rapidity, and certainty of correct action at all rates of speed. The family sewing machine is fast becoming as popular for family use as Singer & Co.'s manufacturing machines are for manufacturing purposes.

The branch offices are well supplied with silk, twist, thread, needles, oil, etc., of the very best quality.

Send for a pamphlet and a copy of Singer & Co.'s Gazette.

I. M. SINGER & Co.,
458 Broadway, New York.

St. Paul Office, 250 Third Street.

Milwaukee Office, No 17 Newhall House.

J. N. Bill agent in Hastings. 47-tf

PRINTING.

ALL KINDS OF

PRINTING

Neatly and Cheaply Executed

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Cards,
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Circulars,
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Etc.,

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SHORT NOTICE.

Having received a choice supply of

NEW MATERIAL

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PLAIN AND FANCY WORK,

in styles to defy competition.

Orders from the country promptly attended to.

IRVING TODD.

FURNITURE.

H. BUTTURFF,

Manufacturer and Dealer in

FURNITURE, UPHOLSTERY,

DOMESTIC WILLOW WARE,

CRIBS, HOBBY HORSES,

PROPELLERS, BABY-JUMPERS,

FEATHERS, PILLOWS, MATRESSES

COMFORTERS, WINDOW SHADES,

TABLE and FLOOR OIL CLOTH,

CARPETS, CURLED HAIR, etc. etc.

PARLOR FURNITURE,

Cane Seat and Common Chairs, Extention, Dining and Centre Tables, Rocking Chairs, Bedsteads, Wardrobes, Bureaus, Tin Safes, Picture Frames and Looking glasses.

I keep employed the best of workmen, and manufacture to order, with neatness and dispatch.

N. B. Coffins on hand and made to order.

Hastings, Nov. 20, 1862. 32-tf

THE LIVING AND THE DEAD CAN be supplied at

Herzog & Corson's

with all kinds of

Sash, Doors,
Blinds, Chairs,
Cabinet Ware,
Planing, Matching,
Sawing, Turning.
Etc., Etc.

Coffins of all kinds and styles, a large lot always on hand. Sole agents for

THE METALLIC BURIAL CASES.

Come and buy a good article cheap for cash or produce. Wood, Lumber, Pork, etc. taken in exchange for work.

Sale Rooms and Factory corner of Second and Eddy Streets, west of S. Loger's store. HERZOG & CORSON.

Hastings, Jan. 1, 1863. 38-tf

MISCELLANEOUS.

P. VAN AUKEN. B. H. LANGLEY

VAN AUKEN & LANGLEY,

STORAGE,

FORWARDING & COMMISS'N

MERCHANTS,

Dealers in Produce, and Agents for

Threshing Machines and Reapers,

RAILROAD & STEAMBOAT

TICKET AGENTS.

EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,

OF NEW YORK.

CASH CAPITAL, - - - - - $100,000
NET SURPLUS, - - - - - $133,000

Dividends on capital limited by its charter to seven per cent per annum—the entire profits go to the policy holders.

R. W. MONTGOMERY, Agent.

Hastings, Minn. Office on First Street in Gardner's new stone block. 42-1y

BLACKSMITH

AND

WAGON SHOP.

I HAVE just opened a new Blacksmith and Wagon Shop on the corner of Vermillion and Fifth streets, where I am prepared to execute all kinds of work in my line, promptly, well, and as cheap as any body else. All who want a first rate wagon, or repairing, or blacksmithing of any sort, give me a call and judge for yourselves. JOHN STREET,

Hastings, June 17, 1862. 1y

STATIONERY, ETC.

W. P. STANLEY,

DEALER IN

Books and Stationery,

Paper Hangings, Curtains, Fixtures, Gord, and Tassels; buff and green Holland, oil green cloth for shades; Photographs of our generals and other distinguished individuals and albums to put them in; Yankee Notions, all the leading Magazines and Newspapers, Eastern and Western, St. Paul Dailies; agent for Prince & Sons Melodeons. 41-tf

PUBLICATIONS.

THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE.

1863.

The New York *Tribune*, first issued in 1841, now in its twenty-second year, has obtained both a larger and a more widely diffused circulation than any other newspaper ever published in America. Though it has suffered, in common with other journals, from the volunteering and departure of tens of thousands of its patrons to serve in the war for the union, its circulation on the 6th of December, 1862, is as follows:

Daily	50,125
Semi-Weekly	17,250
Weekly	148,000
Aggregate	215,375

Pre-emmently a journal of News and of Literature, the *Tribune* has political convictions which are well characterized by the single word Republican in its hearty adhesion to the great truth that "God has made of one blood all nations of men"—republican in its assertion of the equal and inalienable rights of all men to "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness"—republican in its steadfast, earnest, defiant and hostility to every scheme and effort of the Slave Power from the Anexation of Texas to the great rebellion, to grasp the empire of the New World and wield the resources of our country for its own aggrandizement—republican in its antagonism to the aristocrats and despots of the Old World, who fondly hail in the perils and calamities suddenly thrust upon us by their American counterpart the overthrow and ruin of the model republic; republican in its hope and trust, its faith and effort, that this atrocious rebellion must result in the signal overthrow of its blotters, and the firm establishment of equal rights and equal laws throughout the whole extent of our country, where liberty and union shall indeed be "one and inseparable" henceforth and forever.

The *Tribune* devotes attention in calmer times, and to some extent in these, to education, temperance, agriculture, inventions, and whatever else may minister to the spiritual and material progress and well-being of mankind; but for the present its energies and its columns are mainly devoted to the invigoration and success of the war for the union. Its special correspondents accompany every considerable army and report every important incident of that great struggle which we trust is soon to result in the signal and conclusive triumph of the national arms and in the restoration of peace and thrift to our distracted bleeding country. We believe that no otherwise can a fuller or more accurate view of the progress and character of this momentous conflict be obtained than through the regular perusal of our columns. And we earnestly solicit the cooperation of all friends of the national cause, which we regard and uphold as that of universal humanity, to aid us in extending its circulation.

Terms.

The enormous increase in the price of printing paper and other materials used in printing newspapers compels us to increase the price of the *Tribune*. Our new terms are

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Single copy	3 cents
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One copy one year	$3
Two copies one year	5
Five copies one year	12
Ten copies one year	22 50

An extra copy will be sent to clubs of twenty and over.

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One copy one year	$ 2
Three copies one year	5
Five copies one year	8
Ten copies one year	15

Any larger number, addressed to names of subscribers, $1 50. An extra copy will be sent to every club of ten. Twenty copies to one address, one year, $25, and any larger number at same price. An extra copy will be sent to clubs of twenty. To clubs of thirty the semi-weekly *Tribune* will be sent. To clubs of fifty the daily *Tribune* will be sent gratis.

Address THE TRIBUNE,
Tribune Buildings, New York.

When drafts can be procured it is much safer than to remit bank bills. The name of the post-office and state should in all cases be plainly written. Subscribers who send money by express must prepay the express charges, else it will be deducted from the remittance.

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.—FOR the Farm, Garden, and Household. A thorough-going, reliable, and practical journal, devoted to the different departments of soil culture—such as growing field crops; orchard and garden fruits; garden vegetables and flowers; trees; plants, and flowers for the lawn or yard, care of domestic animals, etc., and to household labors. It has also an interesting and instructive department for children and youth, alone worth the cost of the paper. A full calendar of operations every month. Three to four hundred, or more, illustrative engravings appear in each volume. Over twelve hundred plain, practical, instructive articles and useful items, are given every year. The editors are all practical working men. The teachings of the Agriculturist are confined to no state or territory, but are adapted to the wants of all sections of the country—it is, as its name indicates, for the whole American Continent.

TERMS—INVARIBLY IN ADVANCE.

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One copy, one year	$1 00
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Ten or more copies one year 80 cents each.

Add to the above rates postage to Canada 6 cents: to England and France 24 cents; to Germany 36 cents. Postage anywhere in the United States and territories must be paid by the subscriber, and is only six cents a year, if paid in advance at the office where received. All business and other communications should be addressed to the editor and proprietor.

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Veterinary Surgeon

Office 1st Door South of Vermillion Hotel

HASTINGS, MINN.

PUBLICATIONS.

INDEPENDENT FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

THE N. Y. WEEKLY HERALD

FOR 1863.

The twenty-seventh volume of the *Weekly Herald*, the cheapest and best family newspaper in existence, was commenced on the 2d of January last. The extensive and comprehensive facilities in its possession enables the proprietor of the *Weekly Herald* to guarantee the latest and most reliable information possibly to be obtained, not only from all parts of the United States, but from all parts of the world. Its home correspondence, engaged at heavy costs, and connected with each new naval and military expedition of the government, prove that it is determined to leave no spot uncovered by its operations, and no event can occur that shall not find immediate report in its columns. It costs the proprietor over one hundred thousand dollars per year to maintain its corps of correspondents in the field. In its collation of foreign news the *Herald* has for years held a high position, and it will endeavor in the future to maintain the stand it has assumed. It has special correspondents stationed in all of the principal cities of the word. Its telegraphic arrangements extend to wherever the electric wires are stretched. When the Atlantic cable is laid, which feat will soon be accomplished, telegrams will be received from Europe and Asia, as well as from the United States. Then our readers will have the events of the week in all parts of the civilized world regularly and clearly laid before them. It is the intention of the proprietor to devote a portion of the paper to literature, fashion, agriculture, the mechanic arts, sporting matters, business and financial reports, cattle markets, general news, and reports of all events calculated to form an excellent metropolitan newspaper—a weekly photographic view of the events of the world—and all at a very low price.

The *Weekly Herald* is issued every Saturday morning, and furnished at the following rates:

One copy	$ 2
Three copies	5
Five copies	8
Ten copies	15

Any larger number, addressed to names of subscribers, $1 50 each. An extra copy will be sent to every club of ten. Twenty copies, to one address, one year, $25, and any larger number at same price. An extra copy will be sent to clubs of twenty. Advertisements to a limited number will be inserted in the *Weekly Herald*.

The *Daily Herald* three cents per copy. Ten dollars per year for three hundred and sixty-three issues. Five dollars for six months. Two dollars and fifty cents for three months.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
Editor and Proprietor.
N. W. Corner of Fulton and Nassua Sts., New York City, N. Y.

[Editors publishing the above prospectus two or three times will be entitled to an exchange.]

***There are no traveling agents for the *Herald*. 5-tf

ONLY $1 25 A YEAR IN CLUBS OF 4

Arthur's Home Magazine,

For 1863. Vols. XXI. and XXII. Edited by T. S. Arthur and Virginia F. Townsend. Contains novelets, stories, poetry, fashions, steel and wood engravings, needlework patterns in great variety, a mother's department, children's department, housekeeper's and health departments, with literary reviews, and all the accessories of a first-class magazine.

The Lady's Book bears this flattering testimony to the character of Arthur's Home Magazine:

"As we have often before said, it is, without controversy, the best $2 magazine published in the country; and this is the strongly outspoken testimony everywhere given by the press. We know of no periodical that so well deserves the praise bestowed. The editors never tire in their endeavors to give each month a rich and varied literary repast to their readers. Their work is kept fully up to the standard of their promise, is never dull, yet always full of instruction. We have often said, and repeat it again, that it should make a part of the reading of every household. We know of no better educator of the people, young and old. Of the editors we need not speak; their names are household words all over the country. In their hands no periodical can fail to reach the highest point of excellence."

A new serial by T. S. Arthur will be commenced in the January number entitled Out in the World.

Rare and elegant premiums are sent to all who make up clubs: 1. A large photographic copy of that splendid engraving Shakspeare and his Cotemporaries. 2. A large photographic copy from an engraving of Huntington's celebrated picture Mercy's Dream. 3. A similar copy of Herring's Glimpse of an English Homestead.

TERMS.—$2 a year in advance and one premium plate. Two copies $3. Three for $4. Four for $5. Eight and one to getter up of club for $10. One of the premium plates is sent to every getter up of a club, small or large. Three red stamps must be sent to pay the postage on each premium. Address

T. S. ARTHUR & Co.,
323 Walnut Street, Philadelphia.

THE BEST, CHEAPEST, AND MOST successful Family Paper in the Union. A complete pictorial history of the times.

HARPER'S WEEKLY,

Splendidly illustrated. Price six cents a number—$3 00 a year.

Critical Notices of the Press.

Its fresh leaves, its clear type, its entertaining variety, its severe but just criticisms upon the follies of the times, its elegantly written and instructive articles, and its able correspondence, all combine to make it the model newspaper of our country, and one that every family must prize. Its condensed weekly summary of foreign and domestic intelligence is altogether superior to that contained in any other journal. Being published, too, in a form for preservation and binding, if taken care of as it deserves to be, it will be found in future years as welcome a companion for the family and fireside as the day on which it was first perused.—N. Y. Evening Post.

We would not so often call attention to Harper's Weekly if we were not well satisfied that it is the best family paper published in the United States, and for that reason, and that alone, we desire to see it undermine and root out a certain kind of literature too prevalent, which blunts the morals of its readers, vitiates their taste for sensible reading, and is already bad in its effects.—New London Advertiser.

Wherever we go—in rail cars and steamboats—we find it seized with eagerness, because of its spirited sketches of passing events. We all like to look at the faces of men we have read of, and at ships and forts that have figured in the bloody scenes of war. Of all such men and places and events this paper furnishes the best illustrations. Our future historians will enrich themselves out of Harper's Weekly long after writers and painters and publishers are turned to dust.—N. Y. Evangelist.

TERMS.

One Copy for One Year,	$3 00
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An extra copy will be allowed for every club of ten subscribers, at $2 50 each, or 11 copies for $25.

Harper's Magazine and *Harper's Weekly* together, one year, $5 00. *Harper's Weekly* is electrotyped, and back numbers can be had at any time.

Vols. I., II., III., IV., V., and VI., for the years 1857 to 1862 inclusive, of Harper's Weekly, handsomely bound in cloth extra, price $4 38 each, are now ready. The postage upon *Harper's Weekly*, when paid in advance at the office where it is received, is twenty-six cents a year.

HARPER & BROTHERS.
48-tf Franklin Square, New York.

PATENT MEDICINES.

DR. ROBACK'S
STOMACH
BITTERS
ARE NOT
TO BE EXCELLED
AS A
STOMACHIC
AND
Regulator
OF THE
DIGESTIVE ORGANS.

These Bitters

are not offered to the public as a medicine which will cure all the "ills which flesh is heir to," but as a remedial agent—a great regulator of the system.

In the Bilious districts of the West and South there has, for a long time, been much needed an article of Stomach Bitters, which, if taken in proper quantities, and at the proper time, are a sure preventive of

Bilious Fever,
Fever and Ague,
Liver Complaint,
Dyspepsia,
Indigestion,
Jaundice,
Kidney Complaints,

and all diseases of a similar nature.

These Bitters

are composed of rare and powerful roots and herbs, which make them Highly Tonic.

Dr. Roback's
Stomach Bitters
are the poor man's friend.

Dr. Roback's
Stomach Bitters
save the poor man many Doctor's Bills.

Dr. Roback's
Stomach Bitters
are the rich man's Solace and Comfort.

Dr. Roback's
Stomach Bitters
invigorate the weak and debilitated.

Dr. Roback's
Stomach Bitters
drive away melancholy and make Life enjoyable.

Dr. Roback's
Stomach Bitters
are the Soldier's Friend, by preventing Diarrhea, Dysentery, Rheumatism, etc.

These Bitters are put up in quart bottles, of which the above is a facsimile. The label is finely engraved, and is provided with a safe-guard from counterfeiters. Price $1 per bottle, or six for $5.

C. W. Roback, Proprietor, No 5 East Fourth Street, Cincinnati, to whom all orders should be addressed.

FOR SALE BY

A. M. PETT, Hastings, J. R. Tinkcom, Mankato, W. H. McCollum, Mankato, and by druggists and merchants generally throughout the United States, Canadas and Brazil.

For Rats, Mice, Roaches, Ants, Bed Bugs, Moths in Furs Woolens, etc., Insects on Plants, Fowls, Animals, etc. Put up in 25c, 50c, and $1 00 Boxes, Bottles, and Flasks. $83 and $5 sizes for Hotels, Public Institutions, etc.

"Only infallible remedies known."
"Free from Poisons."
"Not dangerous to the Human Family."
"Rats come out of their holes to die."

Sold wholesale in all large cities.
Sold by all druggists and retailers every where.
Beware! of all worthless imitations.
See that COSTAR'S name is on each Box, Bottle, and Flask before you buy.
Address HENRY R. COSTAR.
Principal depot 482 Broadway, N. Y.
Sold by A. M. PETT,
Wholesale and Retail Agent.
51-10m Hastings, Minn.

FRED. E. CURTISS. W. C. COWLES.

CURTISS & COWLES,

DEALERS IN

Shoe and Harness Leather,

saddlery hardware, shoe findings, etc., Ramsey Street, near Levee, and lumber of all descriptions at corner of Second and Eddy Streets.

Hastings, Feb. 19, 1863. 45-tf

THE CONSERVER.

Correspondence.

The Chicago Times and Democratic Faith. No 3.

After this proposition to "reconstruct the union with New England left out in the cold," perhaps we can, if our nerves are not too much excited, take a small dose of "threats" in the following democratic language from the Chicago *Times* of December 30th, 2362:

"The proclamation must not be persisted in. The President must be compelled to withdraw it. The democratic party have the power—the loyal, constitutional power—to compel him to withdraw it, and that power must be exercised."

How does the Nash, Vailandigham, Chicago *Times* organ like to carry that additional load?

I know war democrats will not.

It is said that the emancipation proclamation must be withdrawn. Well, if it must be withdrawn, it undoubtedly will be withdrawn, because it is further said "the President must be compelled to withdraw it."

This compelling the President to do a certain thing has a smack of *force* about it, in other words like the contemplated clash of swords, the rattle of musketry, and the roar of artillery. But then who are to use this compulsion, this force? Why "the democratic party have the power." And the *Times* asserts,—and the *Democrat* with its twenty-five subscribers believe that it is "sound conservative doctrine" —that "*that* power must be exercised."

When is that power going to "be exercised?" Whenever they can by deception and demagogary get executive control of the states. They have got executive control of New York and New Jersey. They are trying to grasp Ohio, and they will lay their foul hands on every other free state if possible.

Is it not the duty, then, of all loyal men to see that they do not get that control?"

One more extract and I will have done quoting from the *Times*. One more extract and "out of their own mouths will I have convicted them" of complicity with this rebellion.

Here it is *verbatim et literatim*:

"Every dollar expended in it (the war) is wasted, and worse than wasted. *And every life lost is an abominable sacrifice and a murder*, indeed, by those upon whom the responsibility rests of the prevailing politics.

"The man who does not wash his hands of all participation in such a war *shares the guilt of those by whom it is prosecuted.*

"Support of this war and hostility to it shows the dividing line between the enemies and friends of union. *He who supports the war is against the union*, because the war is the most terrible engine for the destruction of the union which Beelzebub himself could have invented. The professed democrat, therefore, who has his senses about him, and is deliberately for the war, is not a democrat in fact, but an abolitionist of the most radical, violent, and destructive kind."

That is some more of what the Nash, Vallandigham, Democratic organ and its friends subscribed to.

This war is to compel obedience to the constitutional laws of the land; it is to see that the supremacy of the government is maintained; it is to restore the unity of the states; it is to protect and defend the constitution; it is to see that America shall not become the grave of liberty on earth; it is to preserve and hand down to posterity a government which has always held out the beacon hope of liberty to the oppressed and down trodden of other lands. Yet it is charged that "every dollar expended in it is wasted, and worse than wasted. And every life lost in it is abominable sacrifice and a murder."

It is further said by this leading journal of democracy in the West that "the man who does not wash his hands of all participation in such a war shares the guilt of those by whom it is prosecuted," and "he who supports the war is against the union."

Of all the papers either North or South in the interest of the slave power none have, not even the Richmond *Enquirer* uttered more false, malignant, disloyal or atrocious sentiments.

Can there be any doubt but that the Chicago *Times* is, as I have described it, a disloyal journal?

Who does not believe that its editor is a member of the Knights of the Golden Circle?

Has he not by word of mouth done all that man can do to aid the cause of the South?

Does he not, by means of his paper mould the opinion of Democrats?

Have they not endorsed him and his sentiments?

Undoubtedly all such questions can be answered in the affirmative.

But here is the *non sequitur* of formidable dimensions: "The professed democrat, therefore, who has his senses about him, and is deliberately for the war, is not a democrat in fact, but an abolitionist of the most radical, violent, and destructive kind." In this the *Times* endeavors to cast odium upon a respectable and honorable class of our citizens by calling them "abolitionists of the most radical, violent, and destructive kind;" but that game in that way is entirely played out, for the word "abolitionist" has long since lost the odium that was once wont to be attached to it, and has now become the synonym of constitutional freedom and justice. The men here called "abolitionists" are war democrats and not simply democrats. One would suppose from the language of the *Times* that the word democrat had become synonymous with secession and all its kindred treasonable doctrines. Is it not true?

A word about the correspondents of the *Times* and then I shall connect its teachings with democratic faith.

It is a notorious fact through the country that the army correspondents of the *Times* are a set of malicious pervertors of truth.

Its "special dispatches" are understood to be filled with the most incendiary and unfounded rumors and downright lies, purporting to be facts, and published for no other object than to weaken confidence in the government and its officers, and to strengthen and encourage the rebels. The editorial comments of the *Times*, based on such mendacious dispatches, are, and have been even worse, and more mischievous than the original falsehoods, for generally pretending to deplore them, they are so worded as to directly hold the government responsible.

However these correspondents are but the fruit of the tree which bore them. Three of them have at different times been arrested for treasonable practices and communicating with the enemy—one by Gen. Rosecrans, and two by Gen. Grant.

At the time Gen. Halleck, before Corinth, ordered all of the newspaper correspondents out of the army, some one was communicating all his plans and movements to the enemy. He was unable to learn then, but it was afterwards made a matter of common talk by the revelations of some secesh young ladis that Isham, the *Times'* correspondent, was at the bottom of the nefarious work.

T. M. Cook, the *Times'* army correspondent at Cairo, writing under the *nom de plume* of K, at a polite request from Gen. Tuttle, wrote a retraticon over his own signature, which as a wholesale confession of unpardonable and malicious lying, cannot be paralleled in the history of journalism.

It commences thus: "(Special correspondence of the Chicago *Times*) CAIRO, August 19, 1861.—In the communications that have appeared in the *Times* from this city, over the signature of K, which were written by me, there have been misstatements, which an informal investigation held by Brigadier General Tuttle, commandent of this district, has fully shown were unjust."

This is then followed by a long list of retractions by specification. Here is a sample: In another instance I stated that the guard had beat the brains out of a marine with the butt end of his carbine, and that subsequently Capt. Pinnoch demanded the custody of the offender, when he was informed that the man had been sent back to his regiment."

The statement referred to is admitted to be untrue and without foundation.

But Isham, escaping punishment at Corinth, followed Grant to Memphis, and there put up at the Gayoso House and his room was the common resort of the secessionists of the city, who gathered to read the Chicago *Times* and hear the people of the North denounced in harsher language than they themselves had the cheek to use.

Enjoying all the political sympathy of his friends, he daily sent his "Special Dispatches" to the *Times*. He, however, came to grief when he, in the interest of the South, sent the dispatch about the ten gunboats which he alleged had arrived in Mobile Bay, and was arrested by order of Gen. Grant, and confined in the state prison at Alton, Ills.

No wonder that after all this the Chicago *Times* fell into bad repute.

It was expelled from the Chicago Board of Trade

It was expelled from Humbolt, Tenn.

It was banished by Gen. Sullivan from within his lines on the Tennessee River.

It was banished by Gen Hurlbut from his department at Memphis.

It was banished from Missouri Camps.

It was banished from Gen. Blunt's department.

The military telegraph was denied its special dispatches.

And the news vendors largely quit dealing in it, because the loyal people refused to buy it.

It would appear from the record that the soldiers, than whom none are more loyal, pretty generally hate the sheet about as much as they do rebel spies.

Have they no cause? Was there ever in the history of any journal so much cause for well grounded suspicion?

After all this it must cease to be a wonder that the Irish, who in all but politics are a kind hearted and generous people,—as a class are in opposition to the war. They can not, under such teachings, be blamed if they resist the enrolling officers and murder the provost marshals.

A majority of them, politically, belong to the democratic party; and are the willing and confiding instruments of the leaders of that party. They never cast a vote until the man has gone round to tell them how to vote.

They read none but democratic papers, and associate with none but democrats. And they believe only what they gain from democratic sources.

Thus they seldom hear but one side. It is a principle of the leaders of the democratic party to lie and misrepresent to them incessantly the action of other parties.

These being the material facts it ceases to be a wonder that they should resist the drafting officers, and in a measure defie the government, but becomes a wonder that they do not commit more violence. Of course they are not the only ones in the democratic party who resist the constitutional laws of the country for putting down this rebellion. The others cannot be excused on any ground, because they are the ones who have instilled this partisan spirit and bitter hatred in to the Irish and urged them on to the commission of deeds of violence. There are some noble exceptions to the remarks I have made. And I here bear testimony that I know Irishmen who are on the battle field fighting manfully for the union. Their names will go down in history as bright examples of heroic and noble action.

But, then, they are war democrats, and as the Chicago *Times* says "are not democrats in fact, but abolitionists of the most radical, violent, and destructive kind." However, language like that from the *Times* will not detract from the true glory of the fame, honor and position of such Irishmen as Gen. Cochrane, Kearney, McPherson, and other brave leaders.

The resistance to parties sent out to arrest deserters, the murder of quiet and peaceable union men, the shooting and killing of officers appointed to execute the laws, the refusal to enlist in the armies of the union, the riots in cities, and the mobbing of presses can all be traced to the teachings of the Chicago *Times* and the virus dealt out by smaller fry. These acts of resistance, violence, and rapine are becoming daily occurrences. It is becoming a dread to many people to take up the morning paper lest they shall read in these daily transactions the name of some near friend or relative, murdered while in the line of his official duty. Who are these men who are bringing on this region of terror and causing the people to shudder at the recital of their horrible deeds? Democrats. Democrats led on by Seymour, Wood, Richardson, Vallandigham, and a host of lesser lights.

Go into the democratic counties in Ohio, Indiana, Pennsylvania, and Illinois and there see the effects of democratic teachings. Union men are shot down in the highways, and on one half hour's notice fifteen hundred armed men appear to resist the arrest of a deserter.

So general are these acts among the democratic party and so prevalent the feeling, that the *North-Western Democrat* of June 17th, under the head of "Resistance to Law," warned its democratic friends against such proceedings. His language is worthy of notice. It will be seen he admits that these proceedings of his friends are wrong; but then his way of putting a stop to such high handed outrages is truly novel. Liston: "this is all wrong and should be particularly *frowned* down by democrats."

"Frowned down." Yes, those are the words. When a man is sticking a lighted torch in your barn you must frown at him. Or if he levels a loaded gun at your breast, you must have presence of mind enough to frown at him. But then as this frowning business is limited only to democrats, union men can use such means and seek such protection as circumstances may require. However, as democrats, who pull more strings than Frank J. Mead, or the supporters of his paper, wink at these things, it is altogether likely that they will continue until the government lays its strong hands on the violaters of law, order, and decency.

Traitors will yet be punished and treason made obvious.

That such acts as I have related have not been committed in this state, can be accounted for on two reasons. Let no one fool himself that there can not be found democrats willing to commit them. One reason is that we have had an Indian war on our frontier, and a few regiments of union soldiers within our borders. The second is that we have not so many small democratic papers to keep up the incessant "fire in the rear." *

MONETARY QUOTATIONS.

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY FOLLETT & RENICK.

Bankable Funds.

New England,	Bank State of Indiana.
New York.	Iowa,
New Jersey,	Michigan,
Ohio.	U. S Demand Notes.
Canada.	Wisconsin,
Philadelphia,	Bank of Minnesota,
Marine Bank, Minn.,	Winona Co. Bank,
Bank of Chatfield,	State Bank of Minn.,
Peoples' Bank,	Pittsburg.

Exchange.

FOR BANKABLE FUNDS.

	Buying.	Selling.
New York, Philadelphia, Boston,	par	½ prem.
Chicago and Milwaukee, -	⅛ dis.	¼ prem.

PREMIUM FUNDS.

Gold, - - - - - - -	35	45
Silver (large), - - - - -	20	30
U. S. Demand Notes, - - - -	30	45
Canada, - - - - -	30	45

RETAIL PRICES CURRENT.

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY G. F. BATCHELDER.

MINNESOTA CONSERVER OFFICE, Hastings, July 7, 1863.

FLOUR, per sack, - - - - -	$3 00
WHEAT, per bushel, - - - - -	75a80
CORN, do - - - - -	40a45
OATS, do - - - - -	60
POTATOES, do - - - - -	50
BEANS, do - - - - -	1 50
ONIONS, do - - - - -	50
CRANBERRIES, - - - - -	2 00
HAY, per ton, - - - - -	6 00a8 00
WOOD, per cord, - - - - -	3 00a4 00
SALT, per bbl - - - - -	3 25
EGGS, per doz - - - - -	10
BUTTER, per lb, - - - - -	10a15
CHEESE, per lb - - - - -	8a12
PORK, per cwt, - - - - -	3a4
BEEF, per cwt, - - - - -	3 00
HAMS, per cwt, - - - - -	8a9
SHOULDERS, per cwt, - - - -	5a6
DRIED APPLES, - - - - -	10
DRIED PEACHES, - - - - -	15a25
SUGARS, per lb - - - - -	12a17
MOLASSES, per gal. - - - -	60a1 00
COFFEE, Java, - - - - -	40
do Rio, - - - - -	35

GROCERIES, VEGETABLES,

BUTTER,
EGGS,
CHEESE,
STONE AND
WOODEN WARE,
FRUIT, AND
CONFECTIONERY

CIGARS AND TOBACCO,

Can be found as cheap and of as good quality at the

Fruit and Variety Store,

opposite post-office, as at any other place in the city.

J. B. TINKLEPAUGH & Co.

Hastings, May 14, 1863.

J. W. PRATT & CO.,

Dealers in

Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, and Tailor's Trimmings.

Also, Hats, Caps, and Gents' FURNISHING GOODS.

5-tf

Hastings, Minn., May 14, 1863.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

The undersigned, having formed a partnership connection under the firm name of Gardner & Meloy as dealers in all kinds of agricultural implements and the latest valuable and useful patents, to-wit:

J. H. Manny's Reaper and Mower.

The Ohio Reaper and Mower.

Haine's Illinois Harvester or Header.

Burson's Celebrated Binder—Warranted.

Montgomery & Thompson's Fanning Mills.

Corn Shellers, of Latest Improvement.

Revolving and Wheel Horse Rakes.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines.

The Model Clothes Dryer.

Linen Grain Bags.

Garden Rakes and Hoes.

Scythe Snaths and Stones.

Two, Three, and Four Tine Forks.

Storage and Commission solicited.

A. W. GARDNER,
J. C. MELOY.

Office corner Sibley Street and Levee, Stone Block.

Hastings, May 14, 1863. 5-tf

MISCELLANEOUS.

DAKOTA WORKS.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT

MANUFACTORY.

MONTGOMERY & THOMPSON,

Hastings, - - Minnesota.

We are now manufacturing a number of the celebrated

Indiana Fanning Mills,

the very best mill of the age. All we ask is a fair trial to convince the most incredulous that it is the best mill for *all purposes ever invented.*

Farmers, call and see it tested.

We are now prepared to repair all kinds of agricultural implements in the best manner, and at short notice.

Thankful for the liberal encouragement we have received in the past we hope, by strict and prompt attention to business, to merit a continuation of it in the future.

Hastings, June 14, 1863. 10-tf.

THE CONTINENTAL MONTHLY.—The readers of the *Continental* are aware of the important position it has assumed, of the influence which it exerts, and of the brilliant array of political and literary talent of the highest order which supports it. No publication of the kind has, in this country, so successfully combined the energy and freedom of the daily newspaper with the higher literary tone of the first-class monthly; and it is very certain that the magazine has given wider range to its contributors, or preserved itself so completely from the narrow influences of party or faction. In times like the present, such a journal is either a power in the land or it is nothing. That the *Continental* is not the latter is abundantly evinced by what it has done—by the reflection of its counsels in many important public events, and in the character and power of those who are its staunchest supporters.

Though but little more than a year has elapsed since the *Continental* was first established, it has during that time acquired a strength and a political significance elevating it to a position far above that previously occupied by any publication of the kind in America. In proof of which assertion we call attention to the following facts:

1. Of its political articles republished in pamphlet form, a single one has had, thus far, a circulation of one hundred six thousand copies.

2. From its literary department, a single serial novel, Among the Pines, has, within a very few months, sold nearly thirty-five thousand copies. Two other series of its literary articles have also been republished in book form while the first portion of a third is already in press.

No more conclusive facts need to be alleged to prove the excellence of the contributions to the *Continental*, or their extraordinary popularity; and its conductors are determined that it shall not fall behind. Preserving all "the boldness, vigor, and ability" which a thousand journals have attributed to it, it will greatly enlarge its circle of action, and discuss, fearlessly and frankly, every principle involved in the great questions of the day. The first minds of the country, embracing the men most familiar with its diplomacy and most distinguished for ability, are among its contributors; and it is no mere flattering promise of a prospectus to say that this magazine for the times will employ the first intellect in America, under auspices which no publication ever enjoyed before in this country.

While the *Continental* will express decided opinions on the great questions of the day, it will not be a mere political journal: much the larger portion of its columns will be enlivened, as heretofore, by tales, poetry, and humor. In a word the *Continental* will be found, under its new staff of editors, occupying a position and presenting attractions never before found in a magazine.

TERMS TO CLUBS.

Two copies for one year,	$ 5 00
Three copies for one year,	6 00
Six copies for one year,	11 00
Eleven copies for one year,	20 00
Twenty copies for one year,	36 00

Paid in advance. Postage 36 cents a year, to be paid by the subscriber. Single copies $3 a year, in advance. Postage paid by the publisher. 12-tf

JOHN F. TROW, 50 Greene St., N.Y., Publisher for the Proprietors.

GROCERIES, GROCERIES,

AT

Wholesale and Retail,

BY

W. D. FRENCH.

Exchange Block, - Hastings, Minn.

Just received a large stock of

Family Groceries,
Queensware,
Green and Dried Fruit,
Confectionary,
Powder and Shot,
Cordage,
Plain and Fancy Pipes,
Segars,
Tobacco,
Oysters,
Sauces,
Notions,
Etc., Etc.

All purchases are requested to call and examine the stock.

Prices either at wholesale or retail low as can be made in the state. Terms Cash.

W. D. FRENCH.

April 15, 1863. 1-2m

WILLIAM ATHERTON

Veterinary Surgeon

Office 1st Door South of Vermillion Hotel

HASTINGS, MINN.

LEGAL NOTICES.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, COUNTY OF Dakota—ss. Probate Court.

At a special session of the probate court held at the probate office in the city of Hastings, in and for said Dakota County, on the 16th day of June, 1863. Present Seagrave Smith, Judge.

In the matter of the petition of Francis Gores, the brother of John Joseph Gores, late of said county of Dakota, deceased intestate, praying that administration of the estate of said deceased be granted to Henry S. Jennings, esq. On reading and filing said petition it is ordered that the same be heard at the probate office, in said city of Hastings, on the 15th day of July, 1863, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day. It is further *ordered* that notice of the time and place of said hearing be given to all persons interested by publishing a copy of this order in the Hastings *Conserver*, a newspaper printed and published in the city of Hastings, in said county, once in each week for three successive weeks prior to said 15th day of July, 1863.

11-3w SEAGRAVE SMITH, Judge of Probate.

DISTRICT COURT, DAKOTA COUNty.—ss. (Revenue Stamp.)

Victoria Tripp *against* Amanzel D. Tripp. Summons for relief.

The state of Minnesota to Amanzel D. Tripp:

You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office in the city of Hastings, county of Dakota and state of Minnesota, within ninety days after service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said compaint within the time aforesaid the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated June 15, 1863.

ROBINSON & JENNINGS.

12-7t Pliff's Att'ys, Hastings, Minn.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, COUNTY OF Ramsey. District Court, Second Judicial District.

Abel Willoughby *against* Amherst Willoughby and Seraphine E. Willoughby, his wife; Simon Powers and Frances Powers, his wife; Augustus Chapron, John Willoughby, Lorin C. Gollins, Charles Pardee, William Bostwick, R. M. S. Pease, Charles Hunt, Reuben Bostwick. Platt A. Paine, Richard H. Pease, John D. Phoenix, Francis M. Babcock, John Babcock, Philip Phoenix, and W. L. Minster.

In pursuance of a judgment of the district court of the second judicial district of the state of Minnesota, made in the above entitled action, bearing date the 14th day of December, A.D. 1861, together with an amendment thereto, or further judgment in said action, duly made by said court, and bearing date on the 13th day of December, A. D. 1862, I, Daniel A. Robertson, sheriff of said county of Ramsey, appointed by said court to execute such judgment, will sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash at the front door of the court house, in the city of St. Paul, Ramsey County, Minnesota, on Thursday, the sixth day of August, A. D. 1863, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, the following premises and real estate, that is to say:

All that tract or parcel of land lying and being in Ramsey County, Minnesota, described as follows, to-wit: The north one-third of lots numbered six (6) and seven (7) in block numbered twenty-six (26) in the town of St. Paul—said parts of lots being fifty feet front on Roberts Street, and one hundred feet on Fourth Street, and being the same property purchased of Ewing by said Amherst Willoughby and Simon Powers. Also all those certain tracts or parcels of land lying and being in the county of Dakota and state of Minnesota, described as follows to-wit: The west half of the south-west quarter and the south-east quarter of the south-west quarter of section fourteen, the north-west quarter of the north-west quarter of section twenty three, and the south-west quarter of the north-east quarter, the north half of the south-east quarter and the south-east quarter of the south-east quarter of section fifteen, all in township number one hundred and fourteen, north of range number nineteen west, containing in all 320 acres of land according to the U. S. government survey thereof.

Dated St. Paul, June 19th, A. D. 1863.

DANIEL A. ROBERTSON, Sheriff of Ramsey County.

H. R. Bigelow, Pliff's Atty. 11-4d

1863. PRAIRIE DU CHIEN ROUTE 1863.

For Milwaukee, Chicago, and all points East. The only direct route making sure connections, ample time being allowed on the river to insure the connection beyond any probable contingency.

The splendid first-class steamers

MILWAUKEE, KEY CITY,

WAR EAGLE, ITASCA,

AND NORTHERN LIGHT,

unequalled in elegance, speed, and comfort by any other line, leave Hastings daily about 10 P. M., making direct connection with express train leaving Prairie du Chien at 7.45 A. M., arriving at Milwaukee at 3.50 P. M., and Chicago 5.50 P. M., making direct connections at both points with trains for the East.

The change from steamers to cars being made at 7.45 A. M., passengers get a full night's rest and breakfast on board; advantages that cannot be secured by any other route. Magnificent palace cars with patent ventilators and dusters, rendering cars free from dust, and keeping the air pure and cool.

Through from Prairie du Chien to Milwaukee and Chicago without change of cars. Passengers by this route arrive at Chicago and all points East at the same time as via La Crosse, and twelve hours than via Dunleith. Fare as low as by any other route. VAN AUKEN & LANGLEY.

9-tf Agents, on Levee.

BLACKSMITH SHOP.

PLOWS! PLOWS!! PLOWS!!

I have just established myself in the above business on Second Street, above Herzog & Cerson's Furniture Factory, and am prepared to do all kinds of Blacksmithing.

Also, constantly on hand all kinds of plows of the most approved patterns and made of the best material. I shall be obliged for a share of public patronage, and shall always warrant my work to be of the best quality. JOHN BATEMAN.

Hastings, Nov. 20. 1862. 32-tf

HOWARD ASSOCIATION,

PHILADELPHIA.

A Benevolent Institution established by special Endowment, for the Relief of the Sick and Distressed, afflicted with Virulent and Epidemic Diseases, and especially for the Cure of Diseases of the Sexual Organs.

MEDICAL ADVICE given gratis, by the Acting Surgeon.

VALUABLE REPORTS on Spermatorrhœa, and other Diseases of the Sexual Organs, and on the New Remedies employed in the Dispensary, sent to the afflicted in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Two or three Stamps for postage will be acceptable.

Address, DR. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Acting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street Philadelphia, P. By order of the Directors

PUBLICATIONS.

1863. THE 1863.

MILWAUKEE WISCONSIN.

Daily, Semi-Weekly, Weekly.

The proprietors of the *Wisconsin*, begs leave to announce that owing to increasing expenditures for Special Telegraphic and War Correspondence, together with various improvements in contemplation for the coming year, he has felt compelled to make some changes in the scale of prices at which it is furnished to subscribers. By comparison with the prices of other journals, it will be seen that the *Wisconsin* is still, as it ever has been, the cheapest paper in the North-West.

We shall continue to print the *Wisconsin* upon the plainest type and the finest paper that can be made, thus retaining the name of the "handsomest paper in the state."

The present proprietor has conducted the paper over fifteen years, and it is unnecessary for him to speak of his ability or enterprise as a Live Independent Newspaper. He will only say that his journal is faithfully pledged to the suppression of the rebellion and the destruction of the rebels in arms, by every means in the power of the Government, and to the most cordial and active support of the President in his Proclamation of Freedom.

Our list of correspondence embraces every regiment of Wisconsin soldiers, as well as the several grand divisions of the Union Army. The Local and Commercial Departments will receive the undivided attention of the most competent Editors and Reporters.

We call particular attention to the Semi-Weekly *Wisconsin*. It will be a large thirty-two column paper, without advertisements, made up expressly for country circulation. All matter of the Daily *Wisconsin* will appear in this sheet; thus the subscriber will receive all the news of a daily paper for the price of the semi-weekly.

DAILY WISCONSIN—BY MAIL.

Published every day (except Sundays,) at 9 A. M., 12 M,, and 3 P. M., at the following rates:

1 copy 12 months, in advance	$8 00
1 copy 6 months, "	4 00
1 copy 3 months, "	2 00

SEMI-WEEKLY WISCONSIN

Published every Tuesday and Thursday morning, as follows:

1 copy 1 year, in advance	$3 00
1 copy 6 months, "	1 50
4 copies 1 year (in one order)	10 00
10 copies 1 year " "	22 50

Additional copies at the rate of the club. Specimen numbers sent to any address.

WEEKLY WISCONSIN.

Published every Wednesday morning, and mailed every Tuesday evening.

1 copy 8 mos, in advance	$ 1 00
1 copy 1 year, "	1 50
10 copies 1 year, "	13 00
20 copies 1 year, "	25 00

Additional copies at the rate of the club.

An extra copy will be sent to persons getting up clubs of ten or more of the Weekly. Money in registered letters may be sent at our risk.

WM. E. CRAMER.

38-tf Milwaukee, Wis.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY.—BEGINning of a new volume. The number for January, 1863, begins the eleventh volume of the *Atlantic Monthly*. From the commencement, in 1859, the *Atlantic* has rapidly increased in circulation, and it now has the largest class of readers since its beginning, five years ago. Its prosperity steadily augments, and it continues, amid all the fluctuations and dangers incident to our national crisis, to gain ground in the estimation of the public. At a time so pregnant with events which touch the future destinies of America in every vital particular, the publishers and editors do not deem it necessary to promise that its pages will never swerve from the honest paths of loyal patriotism and universal freedom. It opinions have always been on the side of Liberty, Progress, and Right, and the course it first adopted in its early career will ever be faithfully maintained.

The staff of writers regularly contributing to the *Atlantic Monthly* embraces many of the best known authors in American literature, and warrants the publishers in promising to its readers the best essays, the best stories, the best poems, which American talent can furnish.

LIST OF REGULAR CONTRIBUTORS.

In prose and poetry the *Atlantic* staff of writers is unequaled. The following authors are still among the regular contributors: James Russell Lowell, Henry W. Longfellow, Louis Agassiz, Ralph Waldo Emerson, Nathaniel Hawthorne, T. W. Higginson, Author "Margret Howth," Oliver W. Holmes, John G. Whittier, E. P. Whipple, Bayard Taylor, George S. Hillard, Mrs. H. B. Stowe, "The Country Parson," Rose Terry, Harriet E. Prescott. The *Atlantic's* list of contributors includes many of the leading writers of America

TERMS.—The *Atlantic* is for sale by all book and periodical dealers. Price 25 cts a number. Subscriptions for the year $3, postage paid. Yearly subscriptions received or single numbers supplied by any dealer, or by the publishers. Specimen numbers sent gratis on application to the publishers. Inducements for subscribing, list of premiums, etc., furnished on application to the publishers.

TICKNOR & FIELDS, Publishers, 135 Washington Street,

44-tf Boston, Mass.

THE INDEPENDENT, EDITED BY Henry Ward Beecher, is a religious newspaper, and a real newspaper. It affords its readers fair and thoughtful editorial discussions of the most important facts and occurrences and interests of this nation and of the world. A comprehensive record of facts, men and movements of the religious world. A full and careful weekly history of the progress of the rebellion. Ample chronicles of the important general news; home and foreign. Fair and careful accounts of new books; made on the express principle of serving as a safe guide to buyers. Interesting correspondence from Washington; from the West; from the army; from abroad. Six columns a week of carefully selected matter for family reading; being prose and poetry, suited to interest both the old people and the young people. A full chronicle of the progress of business and of the currant prices of merchandise, produce and live stock in New York City.

ONE SERMON EVERY WEEK

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THE HASTINGS CONSERVER.

VOLUME III.---NO. 14. HASTINGS, DAKOTA COUNTY, MINNESOTA, TUESDAY, JULY 14, 1863. $2 00 PER YEAR.

THE CONSERVER.

BY IRVING TODD.

TUESDAY, JULY 14, 1863.

Single copies of the CONSERVER may be obtained at this office, or at the Bookstore. Price Five Cents.

Republican Union Convention.

The republicans and all other unconditional union men throughout the state of Minnesota, who are earnest and honest supporters of the administration, and who will stand by it without fear or favor in all its efforts to crush rebellion and maintain the Union, and who desire to see no cessation of hostilities until the glorious old flag of our country shall wave over an united republic, "without a stripe erased or polluted, or a single star obscured," and all, in fine, who are uncompromisingly hostile to traitors, whether open-armed rebels in the South, or covert advocates in the North of a damaging and humiliating peace, will assemble in convention at St. Paul, at Ingersoll's Hall, on Wednesday, August 19, 1863, at 11 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of nominating candidates for the following offices:—

Governor,
Lieutenant Governor,
Secretary of State,
State Treasurer,
Attorney General,
Auditor of State,
Clerk of the Supreme Court.

The different counties will be entitled to be represented in the Convention by delegates, who are *bona fide* residents of the counties from which they are accredited, as follows:

Anoka	2	
Benton	2	
Blue Earth	4	
Brown	2	
Carver	3	
Chisago	2	
Dakota	7	
Dodge	3	
Faribault	1	
Fillmore	9	
Freeborne	3	
Hennepin	8	
Isanti	1	
Goodhue	6	
Houston	5	
Le Sueur	4	
McLeod	1	
Meeker	1	
Mille Lac	1	
Morrisson	2	
Mower	4	
Nicollet	3	
Olmsted	2	
Pine	3	
Ramsey	2	
Renville	7	
Rice	3	
Scott	1	
Sherburne	9	
Sibley	3	
Stearns	8	
Steele	1	
St. Louis	6	
Wabashaw	1	
Winona	4	
Wascca	1	
Wright	1	
Washington	1	

No delegates will be admitted from unorganized or uninhabited counties, not enumerated above.

By order of the Republican Central Committee.

ROBT. F FISK, Ch'n.
WILBORD L. WILSON,
ANDREW NESSEL,
D BLAKELY,
U. B. GILFILLAN,
BENJ F. SMITH.

ST. PAUL, July 8, 1863.

Col. Stephen Miller.

We learn that the denizens of that populous city, St Paul, held a grand ovation on the evening of the 7th inst. over the receipt of the good news from both Grant and Meade. Our informant says that the city was beautifully illuminated, and that about half past nine o'clock a vast concourse of people assembled on the open space near the post-office building, who were addressed by Col. Miller, Gov. Ramsey, Gen. Gorman, and others.

Judging from the animated manner in which our informant spoke of the speech of Col. Miller and the hearty demonstrations of the people during its delivery, we should say that the Colonel must have struck a chord in the hearts of the people there assembled that respounded in loud cheers to the lofty impulses of his own brave and patriotic bosom.

We have no doubt that Col. Miller is a man, every inch of him. He is respected by the people and loved by the soldiers. And we thus far in advance submit his name to the republican union convention, to be held on the 19th of August, as a suitable nominee for the responsible and honorable position of governor of this state.

We are aware that in doing this we may trample upon the toes of some political huckster, who is seeking after position to satisfy personal appetites, but that we cannot help. Our only desire is to see "the right man in the right place." And we believe that Col. Miller is *the* man. We feel sure that he pre-eminently rises above personal intrigue and partisan meanness. Such is the man the times demand.

The Fall of Vicksburg.

One of the most memorable sieges in the annals of modern warfare terminated gloriously on the 4th inst., fit day for so auspicious an event, and one long to be remembered. Vicksburg, the Gibraltar of the New World, after sustaining a close and vigorous investment of forty-seven days, has submitted, and its brave defenders given themselves up as unconditional prisoners of war. Long has it held out, but, owing to the skill of Gen. Grant and the impetuosity of the gallant troops under him, its fate was sealed. It has fallen, and with it goes another of the half-stayed props of this accursed rebellion. Another is tottering at the East by the vigorous blows of Meade, and we hope ere this is seen by half our readers to learn also of its downfall.

The influence upon the rebel cause and the world abroad will be almost unlimited. Dispirited and disheartened the pressed columns of the southern army will melt away like wax, never again to acquire its former power. The eyes of Europe will be opened to the moral force of a free people rising in their majesty to protect their liberties and their inalianable rights from the sacrilegeous hand that would tear down and trample under foot. With our mighty river open to free navigation, and our armies flushed and encouraged with victory, may they go on to the end, till traitors and their unholy cause be wiped forever and eternally from existence.

The Union Convention.

The republican state central committee have discharged the delicate duties devolving upon them in a manner worthy of the unselfish patriotism of the great party which they represent. They have issued a call for a nomination convention in such broad and catholic terms as cannot fail to meet the hearty concurrence of all patriotic men, with whatever political organization they may have been associated before the outbreak of the war. The committee have distinctly recognized the great truth which the dying Douglas proclaimed to his countrymen, that until the rebellion shall be crushed, there can be but two parties: those who are for the government against the traitors, and those who are for traitors against the government.

Through the action of its authorized representatives, the republican party of Minnesota plants itself upon this high ground—and stands in line with our glorious armies, with its face fronting the public enemy alone—under the one old victorious battle flag of the Union, upon the same wide level of patriotic duty which is now occupied by the republican party throughout all the Northern states. Until the rebellion is crushed and the national authority re-established over every foot of the revolted states, it proposes no issue and will accept no issue but that; and it proposes no test, and will accept no test of party fellowship, but the simple and comprehensive one of a generous, steadfast, and unconditional support of the cause for which Grant and Meade and Rosecrans are hurling their victorious columns against the rebel ramparts of stone and steel; the cause for which our citizen soldiers have been pouring out the priceless treasures of their blood—the glorious cause of the Union and the Constitution.—*Press.*

The Ranking Major-General.

The board of officers on the relative rank of generals have decided adversely to the claim of Gen. Butler to outrank Gen Fremont. It is understood that Gen. Banks allowes Gen. Dix to rank him by his own consent, although, legitimately, Gen. Banks ranks Dix on account of priority of nomination by the President, and confirmation by the Senate. The five major-generals now rank as follows:

Major-Gen. McClellan, appointed May 14, 1861; to rank from same date. Major-Gen. Fremont, appointed July 1, to take rank from May 14, 1861. Major Gen. Dix, appointed June 14, to take rank May 16, 1861. Major-Gen Banks, appointed June 5, to take rank May 16, 1861. Major-Gen. Butler appointed May 16, to take rank May 16, 1861.

The *Democrat* seems highly exorcised because several of its Prescott subscribers fail to receive their papers, and forthwith accuses some person or persons of theft, etc. We are considerably acquainted in Prescott, have resided there several years, and, as a whole, have a high opinion of its inhabitants. We should be loth to believe that it contains a man mean enough to steal a copy of such a sheet. His conscience must be doubly coppered to survive it. Let him be "frowned" down by ye unterrified.

The New York *Tribune* states that the enrollment under the national militia act is nearly completed in that city, and, after making all proper deductions, will show more than one hundred thousand men subject to military duty under that act. In an emergency, nearly all that number could be called into the field.

Hon. H. A. Swift was sworn in as governor on Saturday last.

Correspondence.

CAMP NEAR TRIUNE, TENN., June 25, 1863.

Editor of Conserver:—

It seems that my heel has come down, inadvertantly, on one copperhead, and that pretty heavy from the way he hisses and wriggles. I can imagine the rattle of his tail. Poor fellow! I *pity* him in his agony! But it will not be long before you will hear of the death rattle of him and his whole snaky tribe.

Now, as the advent and residence of this copperhead (or Baby, as he was formerly called) to Hastings was about the same time and of the same duration as my own, the people of Hastings can best judge of our respective merits. 'T is true my character is not very bright, but I have not yet got the foul stigma of traitor attached to it. And him, can he say as much? Is he not a traitor—a sneaking, cowardly traitor—an assassin, a miasma, contaminating all loyal men with his foul breath, and encouraging union soldiers to desert that grand old flag, our present hope and the priceless legacy of our fathers? Truly, these copperheads are a defiance to modern civilization and to the genius of this enlightened age. He who sympathizes with them sympathizes with such an aggregation of pirates, robbers, perjurers, man-stealers, law-breakers, and traitors as the world never witnessed before. May the abominable pests perish utterly.

His charge of desertion is in keeping with the rest, as I have Capt. Nelson's endorsement to the contrary.

Now, Mr. Editor, I have all I can possibly do to watch *honorable* traitors in front, consequently I will leave this sniveling, snarling pup to the indignation of all true and loyal men of Hastings.

S. W. CRAWFORD,
Co. H, 2d Minn. Regt.

From Pennsylvania.

The latest news from the seat of war is not very definite. Lee is either across or about to cross the Potomac, while our forces are closely pushing him in front and flank. His loss must be severe, and it hardly seems that he will escape with half his army, if at all.

An elegant six-seated phaeton, costing nearly a thousand dollars, and a span of horses that cost $1500, together with a harness to correspond, have been presented to Mrs. Yates, wife of Gov. Richard Yates, of Illinois, by a number of citizens of Chicago, who admire the patriotic course taken by him since the war began.

The Slaughter in the First Minnesota.

WASHINGTON, July 8, 1863.

Hon. A. Ramsey, St. Paul:

Lieut. E. L. Sproat writes from Gettysburg, July 3, at 9o'clock, P. M. that our First Regiment has less than one hundred men and officers left:

Col. Colville, wounded..
Lieut. Col. Adams, wounded mortally.
Major Downie, wounded in arm and foot.
Capt. Messick, reported dead.
Captains Muller, Burgess, and Periam, dead.
Capt. Ferrell, reported mortally wounded.
Lieuts. Tanner and Lochren, dead.
Lieut. Peller, wounded and many others, I cannot remember.
The men suffered equally.
Our brigade of 2,500 strong, has just drawn 400 rations.
That is all that is left of as fine a body of men as the world ever saw."
I hope this is overdrawn.

M. S. WILKINSON.

FLOWERS.—How the universal heart of man blesses flowers. They are wreathed round the cradle, the marriage altar, and the tomb. The Persian in the far East delights in their perfume, and writes his love in nosegays, while the Indian child of the far West claps his hands with glee as he gathers the abundant blossoms—the illuminated scriptures of the prairies. The Cupid of the ancient Hindoos tipped his arrows with flowers, and orange flowers are a bridal crown with us, a nation of yesterday. Flowers garlanded the Grecian altar, and hung in votive wreaths before the Christian shrine. All these are appropriate uses. Flowers should deck the brow of the youthful bride, for they are in themselves a lovely type of marriage. They should twine round the tomb, for their perpetually renewed beauty is a symbol of the resurrection. They should festoon the altar, for their fragrance and their beauty ascend in perpetual worship before the Most High.

Foreign News.

The steamer Jura, from Liverpool the 2d, has been off here with five days later advices.

A great fire had occurred in Liverpool, by which a large quantity of cotton and wheat was destroyed. Loss £200,000, which is believed to be covered by insurance.

Napolean is reported to have made a proposal to the Spanish government for recognition, with the support of Napolean.

State News.

GRASSHOPPERS—Considerable uneasiness has been created by a report that grasshoppers were very numerous in the region of Fort Abercombia. From information given us by Mr. T. B. Richards, who has just returned from Red River, we can state that all cause for apprehension has passed. Mr. R. says that on the 21st, on the trip to the Fort, they saw the first grasshoppers at Pomme de Terre, and on the 23d they were observed in the air flying southward. Leaving the Fort on the 26th, Mr. R. states that not a grasshopper was seen on the return trip. Long before this, they are out of the state.—*St. Cloud Democrat.*

COPPER ORE FOUND.—A lump of copper ore weighing six and one-half pounds was found by a boy last week while getting out boulders from the Mississippi, near the lower ferry, and is now at the store of E. H. & A. T. Davis, where experienced miners have examined it, pronounced it pure ore. It is evident from its formation that it has been detached from a large lump and washed down river. It is probable that copper could be found in considerable quantity on the upper Mississippi, by faithful prospecting.—*Anoka Republican.*

The Vicksburg Surrender.

VICKSBURG, July 5th.

Yesterday and to-day all passed off with remarkable quiet and good feeling.

The weather is fearfully warm.

Nineteen general officers have been paroled. Two or three days will elapse before the prisoners are sent out. Their destination is reported to be Talladega, Alabama.

Many of them are anxious not to be paroled, but wish to take the oath of allegiance, quit the rebel service, and proceed North.

Several women and children have been killed or injured during the siege.

The 100 houses occupied by the sick and wounded, have been constantly exposed to shells.

About 2500 persons have been killed inside the works since the siege began.

The labor performed on the fortifications on both sides is prodigious. The weight of our shells knocked most of their works into undistinguishable heaps.

About 200 women and children were in the city during the bombardment, who have for most of the time been obliged to live in caves, of which there are several hundred.

The citizens have not been allowed to draw from army supplies, except in cases of destitution. Prices of food have been enormous, five dollars a pound having been charged for flour, and one dollar a pound for mule meat.

The latest advices from the interior say Johnston is retreating rapidly and Sherman is in pursuit. Reinforcements are moving to Sherman.

An offer of assistance has been dispatched to Banks, and is conjectured that the condition of the Port Hudson garrison is similar to that of Vicksburg. Its fall may be announced any hour.

The general opinion here both in the rebel and our army, is that the rebellion in the West is at an end, or at least reduced to insignificant proportions.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

CRAIG'S MICROSCOPE

is the simplest, most beautiful, interesting and useful instrument ever made.

IT MAGNIFIES ONE HUNDRED DIAMETERS, OR **10,000 Times.**

Viewed in this Microscope, a common cheese-mite assumes gigantic proportions, animalculæ in stagnant water are distinctly visible, the curious construction of insects, in their various parts, is intimately observable, all granular substances, such as flour, coffee, etc., can be tested, and adulterations therein detected. As a means of education and amusement, it is invaluable. It is the first successful attempt to cheapen and popularize the microscope. Every lover of nature, student, scientific and business man should own one. Its price, TWO DOLLARS, places it within every one's reach. All the dealers and agents who have undertaken its sale have prospered. Testimonials, description, etc., are sent free on application.

Dealers should send for extra private circular to the trade.

Price, *free by mail*, $2 25—with six mounted objects, $3—with twenty-four objects, $5. Objects mounted for the microscope $1 50 per dozen. Dealers should order from

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Hastings, Feb. 19, 1863. 45-tf

AUCTION NOTICE.—WE WILL SELL at auction, at the lowest rates of commission, Real Estate, Bonds, Mortgages, Horses, Wagons, Buggies, Cattle, Merchandise, and Property of every description, and we will make cash advances on all kinds of property, and we keep on hand Notions, Watches, and Jewelry to sell the trade and pedlars. Business from the country promptly attended to. Auction sales every evening. Special sales at 10 A. M. H E. BAKER & Co., Auctioneers.

On Third Street, second door from the Merchants' Hotel, St. Paul, Minn. 45-1y

EDUCATIONAL.

BY PROF. T. F. THICKSTUN.

The Idea of Usefulness in Children.

The idea of usefulness too frequently never enters the mind of pupils. It is true of those who attend the college and the academy as well as those who attend the district school. There seems to be a prevailing sentiment among scholars that father wants us to go to school, therefore we go; or that there is great sport among the large boys and girls, and on this account we go; or because it is customary, because we want to learn to cypher and keep accounts we go to school; or it is a slack time on the farm, and we go to while away the time. These are some of the ruling influences which keeps some of the children in the school room. The thought that it may be made a means of usefulness, very seldom comes into the mind of a child at school. The suggestions would sound strange to nine-tenths of the children of the state. The man would be deemed an odd genius who shall venture upon so novel a proceedure as to talk of the usefulness of children.

Perhaps this is what keeps teachers so whist on the subject. They cannot face their patrons holding the sentiment that there goes a queer man indeed. We know they are not indifferent to their reputation any more than any other class of persons. Be this as it may, school children ought, only with other things to get the idea that usefulness is a part of man's moral obligation. That education is incomplete which is without it. Man's cupidity, selfishness and listlessness need pruning down, and his benevolence, public spirit, and moral goodness need great development. The school room should contribute largely to this result.

The parent should also bear his part in instituting the new order of things. Instead of saying to a neighbor "my John can run of this errand for you, as his time is of no account," had much better say "Johany will do this for you since he is always so glad to be useful?" We are sure that parents almost universally desire their children to grow up useful men and women. Do they always take the proper cause to ingraft the characteristic on their young natures? If all parents and teachers had done their whole duty in this respect, we apprehend there would to-day be fewer rogues and vagabonds than there are.

Tobacco and Teachers.

We hold these to be totally and forever incongruous. The young are too apt to fall into the useless and disgusting habit of smoking and chewing at the best. They see so much of it, whenever they turn their eyes, that parents may well have the greatest solicitude about their sons' habits. But when their teacher puffs his light cigar or wields his pondrous pipes, either in public or private, it is next to an impossibility to keep the youngsters under such instruction from indulgence in the slavish practice.

Hence teachers should entirely free themselves from the dominion of the tobacco mania. They should touch not, taste not, handle not the unclean thing. They who persist in the slobbering habit are very unsafe samplars for the youth of a neighborhood. We could not recommend such men to a school district, and yet maintain very conscientious conditions of soul in our own breast. We know that children need better examples, for with the Latin fable we believe that in nothing are children so easily taught as by example. We know too that they deserve better things set before them. They are pure and innocent. They have done nothing demanding that they should be smoked alive.

For our own part we greatly prefer female teachers, and largely for this very reason that their practice is stoutly against the whole tobacco business. They deem it just as it is, foolish, disgusting, intemperate, unmanly, annoying and unchristian. Teachers had you better—we cannot say *we*, for a piece of the thinest leaf of the size of your thumb nail never passed our lips—had you not better abstain from tobacco in every form in which it is used either amongst civilized or barbarous men? Pray make a tetotal thing of it. We are sure you will not be sorry in the long run, and we know of hundreds of others who will be pleased when you shall have reached so righteous a decision.

The efforts of a strong man, aided by the counsels of a sensible woman, rarely or never fail to succeed.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

P. O. Notice.—Summer Arrangement.

Mail going East closes at 11 o'clock, A. M.
Way mail down closes at 8 o'clock, P. M.
Mail for St. Paul closes on the arrival of the boat from below in the afternoon.
Faribault mail leaves at 6 o'clock A. M., closes at 9 o'clock P. M.
Office hours from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M.
WM. H. SKINNER, Post-Master.

LECTURE.—Dr. CRARY, late chaplain of the 2d Minnesota Regiment, will speak at Teutonia Hall on the war this, Tuesday, evening. All are invited to attend.

NOTICE.—The county commissioners meet at their rooms in the stone block to-morrow morning at half past 10 o'clock. There is, we understand, considerable business to transact.

STAGES.—BURBANK has placed on a line of stages from St. Paul to Prescott, making daily trips. SAM WHITE, our popular and well known stage agent, has charge of affairs at the latter point.

SMOKY.—Last week we suffered intensely from the smoke, and on Friday it was almost impossible to see at all. It was occasioned by fires in the pineries of Lake Superior, which are said to be very extensive.

ACCIDENT.—As some Norwegian children were playing on a barge on the levee last Sunday a boy of perhaps six years accidentally fell in. He was rescued by a man who plunged in after him, to the great joy of all concerned.

CLOTHING.—A few pieces of those beautiful summer cassimeres still remain at PRATT'S, but they are going very fast, and those desiring to invest had better do so immediately.

PARLIMAN & ANDREWS invite the attention of everybody to their handsome assortment of clocks, watches, and jewelry, which they are offering at fair prices for cash only. Engraving and repairing done at short notice.

HAULING IN.—It is surprising to see the facial change in the copperheads since the stirring news of the past week. They are lank, woe-begone, and have an extraordinary development of chin. Poor fellows! "Their sufferings *is* intolerable."

TWO CENTS.—People having occasion to use drop letters should bear in mind that they require a stamp of two cents, and will not be delivered without being properly stamped. Prompt attention to this will, no doubt, save much inconvenience.

We are in receipt of the *Spirit of the West*, a new literary paper just started in Chicago, and from a hasty perusal we should judge it worthy of support and encouragement. It is neatly printed, and furnished at the low rate of $2 per year.

WHARF BOAT.—The wharf boat which passed here a few days since is located six or seven miles below for the accommodation of freight, which will probably have to remain there till winter and be hauled up on the ice. The boats carry little else than passengers and the mails.

MAILS.—For the last two weeks the mails have been very irregular and far between, making it quite inconvenient to carry on business. If there is no prospect of the water's rising, and there seems to be but little, it would be a good plan to put on the stages again. We must have our mails, at all events.

NOTICE.—The Dakota County Agricultural Society will meet at the back office of FOLLETT & RENICK, in this city, on Saturday, July 18. A full attendance desirable, as it is proposed to take into consideration the feasibility of erecting permanent buildings for the use of the society in holding their annual fairs.

HAY.—The grass crop is unusually light and, in some instances, hardly worth cutting, this season, owing to the drouth. We have been told that one field of timothy which yielded two tons to the acre last year would fall short of one-half a ton this summer. Considerable is brought in town, but large prices are demanded, as high as $8 per ton.

CORRESPONDENCE.—Elsewhere may be found a communication from S. W. CRAWFORD, a member of the 2d Minn. Regiment, and who is now home on a furlough, having been wounded. It reached us on the 4th, but owing to all hands being engaged in celebrating, it was not put in type soon enough for last issue. SAM was in to see us, but we were not at home. Understand he also paid a visit to the *Democrat* office. FRANK, how is it?

FROST.—We are informed by Mr. HESLET, of Empire, that a heavy frost appeared in that vicinity on Saturday night last, freezing down corn a foot, and materially injuring pumpkins, cabbage, and the like. It seemed to be confined to the low ground, and found only in strips.

MACOMBER has received a new and unique supply of plated ware, latest styles and patterns, which is worth one's while to call and examine. He has some magnificent table casters and cake baskets, with great improvements over the old patterns. No charge for marking goods sold by him.

POLICE COURT.—On the 6th inst. JOHN DUKE was arrested on charge of drunkenness, was fined $3 and costs, and put under bonds to keep the peace for six months.

On the 7th JOHN CLOTTER was brought up on charge of assault and battery, fined $5 and costs.

FIRE COMPANY.—We learn that Hope Company No. 1 realized $110 by their picnic and ball on the 4th, which was appropriated towards paying for their uniforms, which are quite neat and appropriate, consisting of black pants red shirt trimmed with black velvet, belt, cap. The suits exclusive of pants, for fifty members, cost not far from $150. We wish there was interest enough felt in town to buy them an engine. Sooner or later we shall stand over the smouldering ruins of some of our business blocks, and express the unavailing wish that we had taken greater precautions against fire. Let us do it before too late.

REJOICING.—Last Tuesday evening an impromptu celebration was gotten up in honor of our recent victories, which was participated in by the larger portion of our citizens. Buildings were illuminated, fireworks set off, and an indiscriminate rattle was kept up of small arms and crackers. A procession headed by martial music paraded the streets, cheering lustily for our noble soldiers. Of course the usual amount of lager beer was consumed, having its accustomed effects. For our part we do not see the necessity on such occasions of using artificial means to produce buoyancy of spirits. It seems as if the glorious news were enough to fire the heart of every American citizen, rendering all other stimulants superfluous entirely.

"HOW TO DO IT."—Last Saturday night we were favored by a very able and interesting lecture on this subject by W. W. KING, esq., of Minneapolis, in his usual happy style. His remarks were illustrated by varied recitations, and were sensible and to the point. Besides being a master of oratory, he has no mean musical talent, which was evinced by several well sung ballads. The hall was well filled by an appreciative audience. We are happy to state that he will lecture again at the same place on Wednesday evening of this week. Subject, The Weakness and Strength of American Institutions. Admittance free.

DIED.

In this city, July 6th, 1863, MARY ELIZABETH, wife of William D. VAN DUZEE, and daughter of Elihu L. and Mary Jones, of St. Albans, Vt., aged 35 years.

The deceased was a devoted wife, a fond mother, and an estimable member of society. Stricken down in the prime of life, her loss will be severely felt, not only by her immediate friends and relatives, but by community in general. She hath gone to her reward, and her works do follow her.

H. BUTTURFF,

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COMFORTERS, WINDOW SHADES,
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I keep employed the best of workmen, and manufacture to order, with neatness and dispatch.

N. B. Coffins on hand and made to order.

Hastings, Nov. 20, 1862. 32-tf

THE CONSERVER

BY IRVING TODD.

Office Over the Bank of Hastings, Exchange Block, Second Street.

The Witchery of Love.

A student turns out from college with honors on his head, his mind replete with learning, and not a stir in his affections, except for his kindred. A damsel passes his track and takes his heart along with her, and ten to one that she does not leave her own behind her. How is this phenomenon to be accounted for?

A transcedentalist walks out from his library, stock full of the deepest metaphysics. He finds on his way a little satin shoe of the nicest shape, and, before he has time to count ten, some bright-eyed creature whom he never saw takes complete possession of his soul. To what shall we attribute this witchery?

A miser of sixty years and several millions sterling, who never did a generous act, sees a blue ribbon fastened with a common brass pin around the waist of a girl not worth a sixpence, and before three days he makes her mistress of all his wealth, and turns out to be a happy, jovial person. Who can give a logical account of the proceeding?

A stern warrior, wedded to nothing but strict discipline for the glory of his country, enters a ball-room in a foreign clime, where he meets a Spanish girl of sixteen, who takes away his old, stout, honest heart with a simple twirl of her fan. Can we get a mathematical demonstration of the maneuvering by which this conquest was effected?

Is that Mother!

Among the many brave, uncomplaining fellows who were brought up from the battlefield of Fredericksburg was a bright-eyed, intelligent young man or boy, rather, of sixteen years, who belonged to a northern regiment. He appeared more affectionate and tender than his comrades, and attracted a good deal of attention from the attendants and visitors. Manifestly the pet of some household, he longed for nothing so much as the arrival of his mother, who was expected, for she knew he was mortally wounded and failing fast. Ere she arrived, however, he died. But he thought she had come, for while a kind lady visitor was wiping the death sweat from his brow, as his sight was failing, he rallied a little, like an expiring taper in his socket, looked up longingly and joyfully, and in the tenderest pathos whispered, quite audibly: "Is that mother?" in tones that drew tears from every eye—then, drawing her towards him with all his feeble power, he nestled his head in her arms, like a sleeping infant, and thus died, with the sweet word mother on his quivering lips.

"I weeded my friends," said an old eccentric fellow, "by hanging a piece of stair carpet out of the first floor window, with a broker's announcement affixed. It had the desired effect. I soon saw who my friends were. It was like firing a gun near a pigeon house; they all forsook the building at the first report and I have had no occasion to use the extra flaps of my dining table since."

The Trifler.

"I heard yesterday that you were engaged to Evaline Valliere, and to-day hear that you are to marry Sophy Greene. Which report is true? said Edgar Thomas to his friend Henry Colbert, and taking his cigar from his mouth, he suffered the smoke to curl to the ceiling, gazing meantime on the face of his friend.

"The fact is," said Harry, throwing himself back in his chair, "I am engaged to neither"—and here he paused.

"But you are very attentive to Sophy, and those who go in Miss Valliere's set say you are devoted to her," and again the speaker's eye was fixed enquiringly on Harry, who looked down momentarily disconcerted.

"Why the truth is," he said looking up, "I am a little in love with both the ladies, and so can't make up my mind to marry either, lest I should lose the other. I wish the good qualities of both were combined in one; then I should soon decide. Miss Valliere is amiable, pretty, and rich, and so far forth is just what I want; but she has no wit, and would never be a wife to make one proud of abroad. Sophy is poor, and without Eveline's fine figure, though perhaps, with a prettier, certainly with a more intellectual looking face. Then she has a fine wit, and is a decidedly a girl of talent. With a little tact she might be made a perfectly fascinating creature. I do n't say which has the most womanly heart—I suppose either could love deeply enough," and here the speaker adjusted his collar. "When I am with Sophy I am in love with her, but when I see Miss Valliere, and think of her fortune, I cannot resist paying her attention. I had gone pretty far with Eveline before I met Miss Greene; but since then I have been more careful, and I confess am often puzzled how to decide. If Eveline had Sophy's intellect, or Sophy had Eveline's fortune, I should propose to-morrow, but Fate has ordered it otherwise, and so—poor dog that I am—I must wait events, and trust, as Napoleon said to my destiny."

"Did you ever commit yourself to Miss Valliere?" said his companion, after a pause.

"Not exactly," answered Henry, slowly and doubtfully; "to be sure I did, at one time, pay her a considerable attention, but then, you know a pretty girl is used to such things, and, if she has sense, never thinks you serious unless you make love in words. Now, I never did that exactly, and in that I'm lucky, though I do confess to sundry sentimental walks, and sly attentions when the old folks went away; you understand, just enough to keep her thinking of me sufficiently to ensure success if I should, at any time, make up my mind to marry her. I begin to think lately that I ought to back out, and I am not half so attentive as I was, for the fact is, since I met Sophy Greene I have felt that Miss Valliere is not exactly the girl to suit me as a wife. I wish something more spicy and intellectual, something not to be ashamed of in the society of people of talent. I wish the gods had given Sophy a fortune; for—confound it—I'm too poor, like most young physicians, to wed a portionless wife."

"Harry Colbert had frankly explained the difficulty in which he had involved himself; but he had not told the whole truth; for his attentions to both girls had been assiduous and devoted, and of such a character as to leave no doubt on their minds of the serious nature of his intentions. Moving in different sets, in opposite sections of a large city, each was ignorant of his attentions to her rival; and thus, for several months, he had carried on his deception undetected. He had already wooed and won Eveline Valliere, though he never told his love in words, before he met Sophy Greene; from that hour his heart was divided, and the conflict in his breast had raged with increased force daily. Interest and, perhaps, some little remaining conscience urged him to marry Eveline, while, if he had consulted his own feelings, he would have wedded Sophy.

"But," said his friend, after an embarassing silence of some minutes, "do you not think sometimes you have won the affections of both?"

"I never proposed to either," replied Henry, staring at his companion.

"But does a lady never place her affections on a gentleman until he proposes in form? Is there no such thing as winning a lady by looks and tones which, though not explicit in one sense, are susceptible of but a single definition?" asked his friend, searchingly.

"Oh! perhaps sometimes girls do lose their hearts thus; but it's only when they know nothing of the world. Gentlemen will be attentive to the ladies and so—and so—"

"And so sometimes a heart will be broken by the criminal coquetry of our sex," indignantly interrupted the other. There was a pause, during which Harry regarded his friend in surprise. At length he spoke.

"Why, really, you look at the subject too warmly; but calm your fears; neither Sophy nor Miss Valliere will break their hearts for me, thank heaven! If either is at all smitten," and he complacently puffed the smoke slowly from his mouth, "she would never be the worse of it, even if I should n't marry her—a mere preference, nothing more, believe me!"

"Well I hope so," said his companion, and here the conversation ceased.

Days and weeks passed, and still Harry was torn by conflicting emotions, one while enclining towards the heiress and another while yielding to the fascinations of her rival. Often, during this period, his conscience reproached him for his conduct to Eveline, and he resolved to forget Sophy; but again he yielded to the temptation, and neglected his first love. He could no longer conceal from himself that Miss Valliere loved him since her very look and action when in his presence, and her despondency at his absence and neglect revealed it. His heart smote him, when he thought this was his work; but, he asked himself, ought he to wed one whom he did not love? Should he sacrifice happiness with Sophy, who had an intellect to sympathise with him, for indifference with Eveline? He did not remember when thus reasoning with himself, that he had at one time, thought Miss Valliere better fitted for a wife by her gentleness and unreserved devotion, than one of a more brilliant but less admirable character. He forgot, too, that her affections had been yielded slowly, and only in return for the most ceaseless attentions. But, like too many of his sex, he tired of an object when won.

But the struggle at length was terminated, and with the fickleness that characterized his conduct, terminated in favor of the newer object of his love. He resolved to cease visiting Eveline, and devote himself wholly to Miss Greene. His visits accordingly increased in frequency at her house, and he soon became satisfied that her attentions to him were more marked than she bestowed on other young men. Thus encouraged he did not hesitate to declare himself one evening when a favorable opportunity presented.

Sophy listened to his ardent protestations with a burning cheek and a beating bosom; but, when he ceased, she slowly raised her eyes from the ground and said:

"Before I can consent to become your wife, will you answer me one question?" and fixing her eyes searchingly on his, though her cheek crimsoned deeper as she did it, she asked, "do you know Eveline Valliere?"

Had a sceptre started up before him, Harry would not have looked more aghast. What could she mean? Had she heard of his attentions to, and his desertion of, Miss Valliere? Did she resent the latter?—or had she merely learned the former, and wished to solve her doubts before answering? This last idea was the most flattering, and, therefore, the one adopted. He smiled as he replied,

"Yes! I once knew a lady by that name."

"Once knew her!" said Sophy with marked emphasis, "and do you know her no longer?"

"I can scarcely say I do," said Harry, his embarassment returning at the decided manner of his questioner. "But she has long forgotten me, and I have ceased visiting there."

"There needed but this baseness," said Sophy, rising, with flashing eyes, the whole expression of her face changing to indignant scorn, "to make you as contemptible in my eyes, as you were before criminal. Know, false and fickle man, that I have heard the whole history of your acquaintance with Miss Valliere—how, by slow and winning attentions, you possessed yourself of her heart—how, when you met another, who, for the time, pleased your selfish nature better, you became attentive to this new acquaintance—and how, notwithstanding you knew the love Miss Valliere bore for you, you at length left her to pine in despondency until her life is now despaired of by her friends. And yet you come here and dare to insult me with an offer of your love," she spoke this word with bitter scorn—"you! the almost murderer of one woman, and the wronger, thereby, of our whole sex. Ay, more—you hesitated long, because forsooth, I was too poor, as if love, that honest sentiment, of which such wretches as you can know nothing, was to be profaned by base thoughts of lucre! I tell you, Harry Colbert, I have known all this for weeks, and have waited patiently for this hour, stooping to a deception which I despise, that I might revenge my sex at the last. You seek a woman's love!—why you know no more of that pure sentiment than the meanest hind that crouches at his master's whip. A true woman scorns the hand of a man like you, who, for the gratification of a petty vanity, or of his own selfishness, would desert a heart that he had won. The time was when I might have loved you, but it was when I thought your heart noble. I now see its baseness, duplicity, and littleness, and, bad as you are, I cannot hate you from very scorn. Go! and go, knowing this, that a woman can avenge her sex, even at the cost of so petty a lover as you."

The withering contempt with which those last words were spoken was the last drop in the cup of the lover's shame. While Sophy continued speaking he had stood abashed before her, not daring to lift his eyes but once to her face, and then the indignant flash of her eyes, and the bitter mockery on her lip were no temptation for him to repeat the experiment. And when she ceased he rose and almost rushed from the room, too utterly confounded to reply, though boiling with rage and shame. He reached his room in a tempest of emotions indescribable. But his passion was too high to allow him to see the justice of his fate.

"Curse the girl!" was his first exclamation, "she raved like a Pythoness—but why did I not retort scorn for scorn? To refuse me, when she is not worth a cent, and all because of Eveline," and he breathed a malediction on her as the cause of his discomforture, and with bitter exclamations strode to and fro his room.

Gradually, however, his passion calmed itself, and a desire for revenge possessed his mind. But how should he be revenged? Should he woo and win some other lady at once, or go back to Miss Valliere and secure her? After pondering long, he determined on the latter course.

"Yes," he said, "if I marry Eveline, to whom it is known I have been attentive, this termagent will never dare to tell of my proposal, for we had no witnesses, and no one will believe her, if it should be announced soon, say to-morrow or next day at furthest, that I am engaged to the heiress. She loves me, no doubt—there this vixen was right—and will be glad to accept me. I will dispatch a note at once. A little dissimulation to conceal the cause of late neglect, a little penitence adroitly thrown in, and little ardor will win a favorable answer, or I know nothing of the trusting nature of Eveline Valliere."

The proposal was written and sent; but the next day, and the next, and a whole week passed without an answer. Harry began to repent of his precipitancy, and wish that he had never seen either Eveline or Sophy. But at length came the long looked for reply. He opened it with renewed hopes, which, however, were crushed on its perusal. The answer was short and cold, and contained a refusal couched in terms which forbade a second attempt. "Miss Valliere," the note ended with saying, "declined all further acquaintance with Mr. Colbert."

Stung to the quick, the rejected lover vented his rage on both the women he had abused, and determined yet to avenge himself by a speedy marriage. But he soon found that his conduct was known in society, though not from any thing which Eveline or Sophy had said, but from rumors originating probably with their relatives, and gaining strength from what had been observed in Harry's conduct. At length the tide of scorn and rebuke became so strong that he left the city and removed to another section of the country.

Harry never knew the struggle in Eveline's heart, nor the noble firmness with which she conquered it. His letter reached her on a sick bed, where she had been laid by his perfidy, but, though her weak heart pleaded for him, her convictions of what was right prevailed, and she rejected him, because she felt that she could never find happiness with one so base, fickle, and selfish. Both she and Sophy Greene lived to love truly and worthily, and the friendship begun by their mutual disappointment was cemented by intimacy, and endured through long and happy lives.

As for Harry, he carried with him his own punishment. Providence rarely interferes in the affairs of ordinary life, except by enslaving us with our own evil habits, and thus making us work on ourselves our own retribution. These habits Harry carried with him, nor could he shake them off. His character soon became as well known in his new residence as in the city he had left. At length, however, he married, but, as he wedded without love, he lived without happiness. Well were his victims avenged on THE TRIFLER.

AGRICULTURAL.

HOW TO DRY SWEET CORN.—When the corn is in good condition for eating, the grains being full grown, boil a quantity of ears just enough to cook the starch and let them cool and dry a few hours, and then shell or cut off the grains and spread them in the sun till dried. The best way to dry corn is to nail a piece of cloth of very open texture on a frame, which if two feet wide and five feet long, will be of a convenient size to handle. If the corn is spread thinly upon a cloth it will dry quickly without scouring. It should be covered with a piece of musquito netting to keep off the flies. Another person gives the following direction for drying sweet corn.

"As soon as fit for the table, husk and spread the ears, in an open oven, or some quickly drying place. When the kernels loosen shell the corn, or shell as soon as you can. Then spread on a cloth to dry in the sun, or on a paper in a warm oven; stir it often that it may dry quickly and not over heat. It more resembles the undried by its being whole, is sweeter, and retains more of its natural flavor by drying faster. When wholy dried, expose it to the wind by turning it slowly from dish to dish; the wind blows off all troublesome white chaff." Another plan has been highly recommended, and a machine invented to facilitate the operation. This is to bore out the pith of the cob, and then completely dry the corn on the cob, and keep it there till wanted for the table, when it may be boiled as it grew, or shelled first.

WHY SALT IS HEALTHFUL.—From time immemorial it has been known that without salt men would miserably perish; and among the horrible punishments entailing certain death, that of feeding culprits on saltless food is said to have prevailed in barbarous times. Maggots and corruption are spoken of by some writers as the distressing symptoms which saltless food engenders; but no ancient or unchemical modern could explain how such suffering arose. Now we know why the animal craves salt, why it suffers discomfort, and why it ultimately falls into disease if salt is for a time withheld. Upward of half the saline matter of the blood—fifty-seven per cent—consists of common salt; and as this is partly discharged every day through the skin and kidneys, the necessity of continued supplies of it to the healthy body becomes sufficiently obvious. The bile also contains soda as a special and indispensable constituent, and so do all the cartilages of the body. Stint the supply of salt, therefore, and neither will the bile be able properly to assist digestion, nor the cartilages to be built up again as fast as they naturally would waste.—*Prof. Johnson.*

PRODUCT OF MILCH COWS.—A dairyman somewhat noted for producing a large amount of cheese annually from his dairy, said to the editor of the Dairy *Farmer*, in a recent conversation, that one of the secrets of his success in in this respect was the careful manner in which he treated his herd. His cows were driven to the stable leisurely. No dogs were used for the purpose of driving the cows, and persons in his employ who were caught striking or in any way abusing a cow, were discharged on the instant. Let the cows have an abundance of food, and take their time in coming to the barn, especially in hot weather; milk clean and regularly; and from fifty to a hundred pounds more cheese can be made per cow, during the season, than when the animals are dogged out of the fields night and morning, or kicked, and pounded, and frightened for every little mistake they are supposed to make. Some people make a great mistake is overstocking and too little attention in given to the treatment of stock, summer and winter. The dairyman should consider a moment whether 30 cows yielding 600 lbs of cheese per cow, are not as profitable as 40 cows, whose annual product is 400 lbs per cow.

BARREN FRUIT TREES.—Some fruit trees will never produce any good fruit, and some will not bear even poor fruit. I had several such trees, and every effort failed to make them bear fruit, but this one. We erected a portable fence around each one, and kept a pig or two in the inclosure. Four panels, about sixteen feet long, of light board fence were placed around the tree, and simply nailed around the corners. After the pigs had been in that pen about a month, they were removed to another tree. If this remedy fails to produce good fruit, after they have been well manured and regrafted, then let the trees be cut down. Make a high board fence around plum trees for young chickens, and keep them there until they are old enough to run at large, and see if they will not destroy or frighten away the curculio, and thus save a crop of plums. The experiment is worthy of trial, as it promises good results.

LICE ON FOWLS.—A correspondent of the *London Field* says fowls may be kept free from vermin, as follows: "First of all, if in confinement, in the dust corner of a poultry house mix about half a pound of back sulpher in the sand and lime that they dust in. This will both keep them free from parasites and give the feathers a glossy appearance. If infested with the insects, dampen the skin under the feathers with a little water; then sprinkle a little black sulpher on the skin. Let the bird be covered with insects, and they will disappear in the course of twelve hours. Also, previous to setting a hen, if the nest be slightly sprinkled with sulphur, there is no fear of the hen being annoyed during incubation, neither will the chickens be troubled by them. Many a fine hatched brood pines away and dies through nothing else, and no one knows the cause."

THE CONSERVER.

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Transacts a general Banking Business, deals in Eastern and Sterling Exchange, Bank Notes, Gold, Silver, etc.
Special attention given to collections.
J. L. THORNE, Banker.
Hastings, Jan. 1, 1863. 43-tf

Attorneys.

ELI ROBINSON,

Attorney and Counselor at Law, Hastings, Minnesota. 13-tf

C. W. NASH. T. R. HUDDLESTON.
NASH & HUDDLESTON,

Attorneys and Counselors at Law. Corner of Sibley and Second streets, Hastings, Minn.

H. S. JENNINGS,

Attorney-at-Law. Office over A. M. Pett's drug store, Hastings, Minn.
June 30, 1863. 12-tf

A. M. HAYES. O. T. HAYES.
A. M. & O. T. HAYES,

Attorneys at Law, Vermillion street, near Second, Hastings, Minn.

S. SMITH. R. W. MONTGOMERY.
SMITH & MONTGOMERY.

Attorneys at Law, Hastings, Minn. Office on First Street, in Gardner's new Stone Block. 41-tf

P. HARTSHORN,

Attorney and Counselor at Law, Justice of the Peace, and Conveyancer. Office, on Ramsey street, over the Post Office, Hastings. 32

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CLAGETT & CROSBY,

Attorneys and Counselors at Law, Hastings, Minnesota. Particular attention given to obtaining half-pay pensions for widows and minor children of deceased soldiers, invalid pensions by reason of disability incurred in the military service of the United States, and bounties and arrears of pay due relatives of deceased soldiers.
Hastings, Dec, 1, 1862. 34-tf

Physicians.

OTTO STANNIS,

Homeopathic Physician and Surgeon. Office on Second street, opposite Thorn, Norrish & Co's. Hastings.

H. O. MOWERS,

Surgeon Dentist, Hastings, Office—North side Second street, between Ramsey and Sibley, over Thorne & Norrish's store.

DR. J. E. FINCH,

Physician and Surgeon, Hastings, Minn. Office corner of Second and Sibley Streets, rear of Nash & Huddleston's law office.
Hastings, June 30, 1863. 12-tf

C. C. RIGHTER. Z. B. NICHOLS.
RIGHTER & NICHOLS,

Homeopathic Physicians, Hastings, Minn. Will attend promptly to all professional calls. Office over City Drug Store. 40-tf

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IRVING TODD,

Book and Job Printer, Second Street, Hastings, Minn. All kinds of plain and ornamental printing neatly and cheaply executed. The latest styles of type, cuts, and border on hand, and shall always keep up with the times. Particular attention given to orders from the country. Office over Bank of Hastings, Exchange Block.

Miscellaneous.

CHARLES B. LOWELL,

General Land Agent, Civil Engineer, and Deputy Co Surveyor of Dakota County.

MRS. MARY TORRANCE,

Private Boarding House, has removed from Second Street to the stand formerly known as the City Hotel, Ramsey street, Hastings.

GEORGE KENNEDY,

Fashionable Barber and Hair Dresser, will attend promptly to all calls in his line. Ladies' hair cut and curled to order. Shop on Second Street, opposite Thorne & Norrish's.
Hastings, May 14th, 1863. 6-tf

WM. SMITH,

Carriage and Wagon Maker, corner Vermillion and Fourth streets, Hastings. I am prepared to do all kinds of Wagon and Carriage work in the best possible manner, and at short notice.

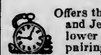
C. HALDEN

Painters and Paper Hangers, Shop, corner of Vermillion and Fifth streets, Hastings, Minn. Carriage Painting done with neatness and dispatch.

CHARLES SCHROTH,

Butcher and Dealer in all kinds of Meat. He would inform his old customers and all others, that he continues to keep the best and freshest meat, of all sorts, at his old stand, one door below Edison Blk. His customers will be sure to find everything all right. 22

JULIUS HOURIET



Offers the largest stock of Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry in town, which he will sell at lower prices than any other house. Repairing done of all kinds, and warranted for one year. Call in before purchasing elsewhere. Shop on Ramsey Street, between 2d and 3d.
Hastings, May 14, 1863. 5-1y

J. B. VANDERWERKER,

Manufacturer of Harness and Saddlery Goods. Keeps constantly on hand Coarse and Fine Harness, Saddles, Bridles, Whips, Fly Nets, Horse Collars of extra quality. Particular attention paid to Repairing, on short notice. Carriages Trimmed in the latest style and finish. I would say to my customers that I am thankful for past favors, and hope for a continuance of their patronage. I will give them a better article and cheaper than they can buy in Minnesota.

MRS. MARY E. TAPLEY

Has just opened on Ramsey Street, at the stand lately occupied by Mrs. Bixby, a very choice and well selected stock of millinery goods, to which she invites the attention of the ladies of this city and its vicinity. Having secured the services of a competent and fashionable milliner, and provided herself with the latest patterns, she is prepared to serve the ladies in millinery and dress making in the most approved and latest styles. Mrs. T. will keep her stock well replenished with such articles as may be called for in the market, and by employing none but the very best help, and a faithful attention to her business, she hopes to merit and receive the patronage of the public. 4-tf

DRY GOODS.

GEO. NEWMAN, Hastings, Minn.
A. R. NEWMAN, Mianus, Ct.
E. B. HEWES, " "

GEO. NEWMAN,

DEALER IN

DRY GOODS,

CLOTHING,

BOOTS AND SHOES,

HATS AND CAPS,

HASTINGS, MINN.

Having the advantage of resident Eastern buyers, who are intimately acquainted with New York, Hartford, and Boston markets, combined with an experience of thirty years in the purchase and selection of goods, we are prepared to offer as good an assortment of goods and at as low figures as any house in the state.

A LARGE assortment of New Goods, now opening at NEWMAN'S.

BEST assortment of Dress Goods in town at NEWMAN'S.

BALMORALS a new lot just received at NEWMAN'S.

MAGIC and Double Rufflins at NEWMAN'S.

VELVET Ribbons and Buttons, a fine lot at NEWMAN'S.

SHEETINGS, Shirtings, stripes, ticks, and denims, best stock in town at NEWMAN'S.

ONE PRICE and Cash only are the terms at NEWMAN'S.

BLANKETS, a large lot at NEWMAN'S.

BUFFALO OVER SHOES, by the pair or case at NEWMAN'S.

HOOP SKIRTS, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, and 40 hoops each at NEWMAN'S.

SHAWLS now selling cheap at NEWMAN'S.

LADIES', Misses', and Children's Shoes of every style at NEWMAN'S.

FLANNELS, red, green, blue, and white, at NEWMAN'S.

PHILLIP'S Urivaled Waxed Cotton to be found only at NEWMAN'S.

CALL and examine before purchasing elsewhere, at NEWMAN'S.

NEW GOODS received weekly by express at NEWMAN'S.

Hastings, Feb. 3, 1863. 48-tf

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

BRICK DRUG STORE,

R. J. MARVIN,

Dealer in

DRUGS,
MEDICINES,
CHEMICALS,
ETC., ETC.

On hand a large stock of

PAINTS,
OILS,
COLORS,
GLASS, AND
PAINTERS'
STOCK GENERALLY.

Also

Garden and Field

SEEDS.

Please give me a call before purchasing. Try my goods and prices, which is a better test than *blowing*.
May 1, 1863. 3-tf

IMPORTANT TO FARMERS.

PETT,

AT THE

CITY DRUG STORE,

has a fine assortment of

Garden and Field Seeds,

consisting of

Minnesota Timothy,
Kentucky Blue Grass,
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Sugar Cane,
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Long Orange Carrot,
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A large and choice stock of

FLOWER AND

GARDEN SEEDS.

These are all last year's seeds, and are from the best gardens in the United States. 47-tf

GROCERIES, ETC.

GROCERIES, VEGETABLES,
BUTTER,
EGGS,
CHEESE,
STONE AND
WOODEN WARE,
FRUIT, AND
CONFECTIONERY

CIGARS AND TOBACCO,

Can be found as cheap and of as good quality at the

Fruit and Variety Store,

opposite post-office. as at any other place in the city.

J. B. TINKLEPAUGH & Co.
Hastings, May 14, 1863.

DRY GOODS & GROCERIES.

NEW CHEAP STORE.

MARK WILLSON

Has opened a new stock of
DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES, READY-MADE
CLOTHING, ETC., ETC.,

One door east of Pringle's Hardware Store, Hastings. All of which will be disposed of at the lowest prices, for *ready pay only*. Cash customers will find the new store the place to get the greatest amount of goods for the least money. Those wishing good articles at low prices will please call at Willson's New Cash Store. 12-3m*

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

EYRE & HOLMES,

Dealers in

DRY GOODS,

Groceries and

Provisions,

Wooden and Willow Ware,

BOOTS & SHOES,

Tobacco and Cigars.

Call in and see one of the best stocks of goods ever brought to this market. Store corner of Second and Ramsey Streets.

Dundas Flour, a choice article, for sale.
EYRE & HOLMES.
Hastings, April 20, 1863. 2-tf

THE NEW STORE.

DRAPER & BALLARD,

HASTINGS, MINN.,

Have opened in Exchange Block a large well selected assortment of

GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

and solicit an examination of their goods and low prices.

We have in store

GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
SALT,
NAILS, GLASS,
READY MADE CLOTHING,
HATS AND CAPS,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
FARMING TOOLS, &c,

Our stock is large and complete, and will be sold at

WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

We have made arrangements with Messrs. HARRISON to keep on hand a large supply of their excellent Flour

The celebrated Moline Plow for sale.
DRAPER & BALLARD.
May 1, 1863. 3-tf

1863. SPRING. 1863.

THORNE, NORRISH, & CO.,

Wholesale and Retail

DEALERS

Again solicit public attention to their unusual large stock of new

FANCY DRESS GOODS,
STAPLE DRY GOODS,
HATS AND CAPS,

BOOTS AND SHOES,
GROCERIES, ETC.,
CROCKERY,

all of which we have bought during the late panic in New York very low, and shall sell the same

CHEAP FOR CASH.

Thanking the public for their past liberal patronage, would respectfully request a continuance of the same.

THORNE, NORRISH, & Co.
May 7th, 1863. 4-tf

THE CONSERVER.

Kissing.

Kiss me darling! when I kiss you
Kiss me back and back again!
Lips are only rosy petals,
Kisses, drops of fragrant rain.

Where's the harm then? I could give you
Reasons, dear, for every one,—
Only that I may not tell them
In the broad and garish sun.

Take, at least, I think, a sweet one!
And I know you 'll think with me,
'T is the Scripture: "Do to others
What thou 'd 'st have them do to thee."

One M. Narcisse, an actor, appears before a *judge de paix* of Paris, charged with having kissed an actress upon the stage more frequently and more violently than the exigencies of the play at all required. He says: "Monsieur, I am a dramatic actor. I play the parts of lovers in a theatre of the Banlieu. My parts oblige me to be extravagantly passionate, excited, and enthusiastic. I am obliged occasionally to make love to women of all ages, of all sizes, of all conditions of life, actively and perseveringly, sometimes for a couple of hours together. Love-making may become laborious, Monsieur le Judge, and even repulsive and annoying, if one is obliged to do so. Well, sir, and will you believe it, all my fire, devotion, my artistic amorous skill, so unceasingly addressed to the pit, has got me into grief. I gain only 100 francs a month for running away with young ladies, and making love to confirmed coquettes, and they want me to pay 150 francs for articles delivered. For kisses, Monsieur! 150 francs for one man to pay for such trifles! That is what M. Valsin demands of me for, in fact, kissing his wife on the stage while playing my *role*."

Judge—"How is this?"

Valsin—"It is a very simple affair. There are certain regulations which belong to all theatres on the subject in question. Article I says: 'When an actor playing his *role* is called upon to kiss a lady, he should only appear to do so.' Art. 2. 'Any actor who shall really kiss an actress without her previous formal consent shall be fined 5fr.' Art. 3. 'Pressing sincerely to the heart pays a fine 2fr. 50c.' Now, Narcisse has vigorously embraced my wife ten times, and unmistakably kissed her twenty-five times, for which I demand 150 fr."

Narcisse—"The price is beyond all reason!"

Valsin—"I demand that sum according to the usages of the dramatic law."

Narcisse—"Come, let us compromise the matter; there are faults on both sides."

Valsin—"Good!"

Narcisse—"I stole twenty-five kisses."

Valsin—"Yes."

Narcisse—"Well, then, I offer to return them!"

Here the court lost all its gravity, and the judge dismissed the case, referring the matter to a higher court of justice.

From Camden to Bletchley, a distance of forty miles, I traveled along with Mrs. Greaves. She was a sweet and interesting woman—so sweet and interesting that, fastidious as I am on the subject, I believe I would have been willing to have kissed her. I had, however, several reasons for not perpetrating this act:

1. I am such a good husband I would n't even be guilty of the appearance of disloyalty to my sweet wife.

2. I was afraid our fellow-passengers would see me and tell Greaves.

3. I do not think Mrs. G. would let me.

Shortly after Henry Ward Beecher left for Europe, his business agent received a note from a western lawyer, addressed to Mr. Beecher, and asking for his autograph. He received this spicy reply:

NEW YORK CITY, June —, 1863.

"My dear Sir: I have received yours requesting an autograph of Rev Henry Ward Beecher. As Mr. Beecher has left me a power of attorney to sign for him, you will, as a lawyer, at once perceive that I can grant your request—which I do with a very great deal of pleasure.

"I am, dear sir, yours, very respectfully, "H. W. BEECHER.
"By F. B. P."

Joe Rowe, who is an incredulous dog, was listening to a wonderful story by old Brown, in which his own daughter Mary bore a conspicuous part. Joe looked wise and doubtful.

'If you don't believe it, you may go to the house and ask Mary, and take it from her own lips."

Joe took him at his word; the old man followed on to see the result, and found Joe kissing Mary very sweetly.

"What on earth are you about?"

"Oh, taking that awful story from her own lips—but I am satisfied now."

And so was Mary.

No BEANS.—A lady who had boasted highly at a dinner party of the good manners of her little darling, addressed him thus:

"Charlie, my dear, won't you have some beans?"

"No," was the ill mannered reply of the petulant cherub.

"No!" exclaimed the astonished mother, "no what?"

"No beans," said the child.

"What did you mean, Sir?" fiercely asked a judge of an Irish culprit before him, who had just been brought in guilty of marrying successively fourteen wives and deserting them all. "Plase your Honor," was the immoral but ingenious reply. "I was trying to get a good one." The object was worth he trouble.

BATCHELDER'S COLUMN.

GREAT ATTRACTIONS

AT THE

OLD STAND.

GEO. F. BATCHELDER,

(Successor to North & Carll)

WHOLESALE

AND

RETAIL

Dealer in

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES,

Boots and Shoes,

HARDWARE, ETC.,

HASTINGS, MINN.

Having laid in an unusually heavy stock of staple wares, would invite the attention of the public to my large assortment of

Goods,

Consisting of Imported and Domestic

SILKS, DELAINES,

LAWNS AND

CALICOES,

also to my stock of Foreign and Domestic

SHEETINGS,

These goods were purchased at exceedingly low rates, and am therefore enabled to sell at prices to suit the times.

A well assorted stock of

Hats and Caps,

for Men and Boys, of the latest styles.

READY-MADE

CLOTHING,

a fine assortment, custom made, from the best of cloths, bought expressly for this market, and will be sold at reasonable figures, for cash only.

A choice stock of pure and fresh

GROCERIES

Just received from the East, where especial attention was paid to their selection.

A fine lot of assorted

Boots and Shoes,

comprising Gent's, Ladies', Boy's, and Misses', of all varieties. The especial attention of farmers is invited to a large and complete stock of

HARDWARE.

The celebrated Moline Plow always on hand.

A long experience in and close supervision of the business, and personal attention to the buying of goods, gives confidence that entire satisfaction will be rendered to patrons. Customers will be waited on by experienced and accommodating salesmen, and their wishes promptly attended to. All goods warranted as represented.

GEO. F. BATCHELDER.

Hastings, June 9, 1863. 9–tf

HARDWARE.

ATTENTION EVERY BODY!

Buy Where You Can Buy Cheapest and get Good Articles.

If you want good hoes and forks, go to Thomas' Hardware Store.

If you want good scythes and snaths cheap, go to Thomas'.

HARDWARE.

If you want fine table and pocket cutlery, go to Thomas' Cheap Store.

If you want nails or iron cheap, go straight to Thomas', and no where else.

If you want any kind of tools cheap and good, go to Thomas.

If you want hatchets or axes of the best quality, go to Thomas' Cheap Store.

If you want kerosene oil cheap and good go to Thomas.

HARDWARE.

If you want stoves and tinware of the best quality and cheap as the cheapest, go to the cheap hardware store of John Thomas.

If you want locks, latches, butts and screws, or any kind of house trimmings, Thomas' is the place to buy.

If you want sheep shears, gopher traps, smooth irons, iron bench screws, augurs, augur bitts, hand bells, cow bells, or any article kept in a hardware store, go to Thomas' and get it cheap and of the best quality.

HARDWARE.

Try it and see if you cannot make money at it.

JOHN THOMAS.

Hastings, May 14, 1863. 5–tf

HARDWARE.

M. MC HUGH,

Dealer in

HARDWARE,
TINWARE,
STOVES, ETC.,

Corner of Second and Vermillion Streets, Hastings, Minnesota,

has on hand and is constantly receiving a general assortment and a full supply of

Iron,
Nails,
Tinware,
Glass,
Sash,
And
Putty,

Also the best stock of

CUTLERY

ever before exhibited in this market. These goods have been bought expressly for this trade, and will be sold on the most reasonable terms for cash.

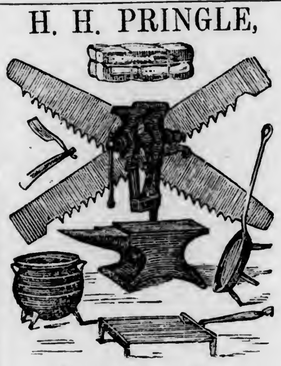
I am also agent for, and have on hand, the celebrated

STEWART COOKING STOVE,

known to be the best cooking stove manufactured.

Hastings, May 14, 1863, 5–tf

H. H. PRINGLE,



Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

HARDWARE, IRON, NAILS,

STOVES AND TINWARE,

Mechanics' Tools,
Building Materials,

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,

PAINTS, OILS, GLASS,
SASH, DOORS, BLINDS, ETC

HASTINGS, MIN.

TIN,

SHEET IRON & COPPER W'K

ON HAND OR MADE TO ORDER.

SEWING MACHINES.

SINGER & CO.'S LETTER A FAMILY Sewing Machine, with all the new improvements (Hemmer, Braider, Binder, Feller, Tucker, Corder, Gatherer, etc.), is the cheapest and best and most beautiful of all machines for family sewing and light manufacturing purposes. It makes the interlocked stitch (which is alike on both sides), and has great capacity for sewing all kinds of cloth, and with all kinds of thread. Even leather, as well as the finest muslin, may be sewn to perfection on this machine. It will use 200 spool cotton as well as No. 30 linen thread. What it can do can only be known by seeing the machine tested. The folding-top case is among the most valuable of the new improvements. It may be opened out as a spacious and substantial table to sustain the work, and when the machine is not in may be *folded* into a box, which protects the working parts of the machine. There is no other machine to equal the Letter A in simplicity, durability, rapidity, and certainty of correct action at all rates of speed. The family sewing machine is fast becoming as popular for family use as Singer & Co.'s manufacturing machines are for manufacturing purposes.

The branch offices are well supplied with silk, twist, thread, needles, oil, etc., of the very best quality

Send for a pamphlet and a copy of Singer & Co.'s Gazette.

I. M. SINGER & Co.,
458 Broadway, New York.

St. Paul Office, 250 Third Street.
Milwaukee Office, No 17 Newhall House.
J. N. Bill agent in Hastings. 47–tf

PRINTING.

ALL KINDS OF

PRINTING

Neatly and Cheaply Executed

AT THE

CONSERVER OFFICE.

Cards,
Programmes,
Bill-Heads,
Circulars,
Posters,
Etc.,

Printed to Order and at

SHORT NOTICE.

Having received a choice supply of

NEW MATERIAL

from the East, am prepared to do

PLAIN AND FANCY WORK,

in styles to defy competition.

Orders from the country promptly attended to.

IRVING TODD.

FURNITURE.

H. BUTTURFF,

Manufacturer and Dealer in

FURNITURE, UPHOLSTERY,
DOMESTIC WILLOW WARE,
CRIBS, HOBBY HORSES,
PROPELLERS, BABY-JUMPERS,
FEATHERS, PILLOWS, MATRESSES
COMFORTERS, WINDOW SHADES,
TABLE and FLOOR OIL CLOTH,
CARPETS, CURLED HAIR, etc. etc.

PARLOR FURNITURE,

Cane Seat and Common Chairs, Extention, Dining and Centre Tables, Rocking Chairs, Bedsteads, Wardrobes, Bureaus, Tin Safes, Picture Frames and Looking glasses.

I keep employed the best of workmen, and manufacture to order, with neatness and dispatch.

N. B. Coffins on hand and made to order.

Hastings, Nov. 20, 1862. 32–tf

THE LIVING AND THE DEAD CAN be supplied at

Herzog & Corson's

with all kinds of

Sash, Doors,
Blinds, Chairs,
Cabinet Ware,
Planing, Matching,
Sawing, Turning.
Etc., Etc.

Coffins of all kinds and styles, a large lot always on hand. Sole agents for

THE METALLIC BURIAL CASES.

Come and buy a good article cheap for cash or produce. Wood, Lumber, Pork, etc. taken in exchange for work.

Sale Rooms and Factory corner of Second and Eddy Streets, west of S. Roger's store.

HERZOG & CORSON.

Hastings, Jan. 1, 1863. 38–tf

MISCELLANEOUS.

P. VAN AUKEN. B. H. LANGLEY

VAN AUKEN & LANGLEY,

STORAGE,

FORWARDING & COMMISS'N MERCHANTS,

Dealers in Produce, and Agents for

Threshing Machines and Reapers,

RAILROAD & STEAMBOAT

TICKET AGENTS.

EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,

OF NEW YORK.

CASH CAPITAL, - - - - - $100,000
NETT SURPLUS, - - - - - $138,000

Dividends on capital limited by its charter to seven per cent per annum—the entire profits go to the policy holders.

R. W. MONTGOMERY, Agent.
Hastings, Minn. Office on First Street in Gardner's new stone block. 42–1y

BLACKSMITH
AND
WAGON SHOP.

I HAVE just opened a new Blacksmith and Wagon Shop on the corner of Vermillion and Fifth streets, where I am prepared to execute all kinds of work in my line, promptly, well, and as cheap as any body else. All who want a first rate wagon, or repairing, or blacksmithing of any sort, give me a call and judge for yourselves. JOHN STREET,

Hastings, June 17, 1862. 1y

STATIONERY, ETC.

W. P. STANLEY,

DEALER IN

Books and Stationery,

Paper Hangings, Curtains, Fixtures, Gord, and Tassels; buff and green Holland, oil green cloth for shades; Photographs of our generals and other distinguished individuals and albums to put them in; Yankee Notions, all the leading Magazines and Newspapers, Eastern and Western, St. Paul Dailies; agent for Prince & Sons Melodeons. 41–tf

PUBLICATIONS.

THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE.

1863.

The New York *Tribune*, first issued in 1841, now in its twenty-second year, has obtained both a larger and a more widely diffused circulation than any other newspaper ever published in America. Though it has suffered, in common with other journals, from the volunteering and departure of tens of thousands of its patrons to serve in the war for the union, its circulation on the 6th of December, 1862, is as follows:

Daily	50,125
Semi-Weekly	17,250
Weekly	148,000
Aggregate	215,375

Pre-emmently a journal of News and of Literature, the *Tribune* has political convictions which are well characterized by the single word Republican in its hearty adhesion to the great truth that "God has made of one blood all nations of men"—republican in its assertion of the equal and inalienable rights of all men to "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness"—republican in its steadfast, earnest, defiant and hostility to every scheme and effort of the Slave Power from the Anexation of Texas to the great rebellion, to grasp the empire of the New World and wield the resources of our country for its own aggrandizement—republican in its antagonism to the aristocrats and despots of the Old World, who fondly hail in the perils and calamities suddenly thrust upon us by their American counterpart the overthrow and ruin of the model republic; republican in its hope and trust, its faith and effort, that this atrocious rebellion must result in the signal overthrow of its blotters, and the firm establishment of equal rights and equal laws throughout the whole extent of our country, where liberty and union shall indeed be "one and inseparable" henceforth and forever.

The *Tribune* devotes attention in calmer times, and to some extent in these, to education, temperance, agriculture, inventions, and whatever else may minister to the spiritual and material progress and well-being of mankind; but for the present its energies and its columns are mainly devoted to the invigoration and success of the war for the union. Its special correspondents accompany every considerable army and report every important incident of that great struggle which we trust is soon to result in the signal and conclusive triumph of the national arms and in the restoration of peace and thrift to our distracted bleeding country. We believe that no otherwise can a fuller or more accurate view of the progress and character of this momentous conflict be obtained than through the regular perusal of our columns. And we earnestly solicit the cooperation of all friends of the national cause, which we regard and uphold as that of universal humanity, to aid us in extending its circulation.

Terms.

The enormous increase in the price of printing paper and other materials used in printing newspapers compels us to increase the price of the *Tribune*. Our new terms are

DAILY TRIBUNE.

Single copy	3 cents
Mail subscribers, one year	$8

SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

One copy one year	$3
Two copies one year	5
Five copies one year	12
Ten copies one year	22 50

An extra copy will be sent to clubs of twenty and over.

WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

One copy one year	$ 2
Three copies one year	5
Five copies one year	8
Ten copies one year	15

Any larger number, addressed to names of subscribers, $1 50. An extra copy will be sent to every club of ten. Twenty copies to one address, one year, $25, and any larger number at same price. An extra copy will be sent to clubs of twenty. To clubs of thirty the semi-weekly *Tribune* will be sent. To clubs of fifty the daily *Tribune* will be sent gratis.

Address THE TRIBUNE,
Tribune Buildings, New York.

When drafts can be procured it is much safer than to remit bank bills. The name of the post-office and state should in all cases be plainly written. Subscribers who send money by express must prepay the express charges, else it will be deducted from the remittance.

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.—FOR the Farm, Garden, and Household. A thorough-going, reliable, and practical journal, devoted to the different departments of soil culture—such as growing field crops; orchard and garden fruits; garden vegetables and flowers; trees; plants, and flowers for the lawn or yard, care of domestic animals, etc., and to household labors. It has also an interesting and instructive department for children and youth, alone worth the cost of the paper. A full calendar of operations every month. Three to four hundred, or more, illustrative engravings appear in each volume. Over twelve hundred plain, practical, instructive articles and useful items, are given every year. The editors are all practical working men. The teachings of the Agriculturist are confined to no state or territory, but are adapted to the wants of all sections of the country—it is, as its name indicates, for the whole American Continent.

TERMS—INVARIBLY IN ADVANCE.

(For either the English or German Edition)

One copy, one year	$1 00
Six copies, one year	5 00
Ten or more copies one year	80 cents each.

Add to the above rates postage to Canada 6 cents; to England and France 24 cents; to Germany 36 cents. Postage anywhere in the United States and territories must be paid by the subscriber, and is only six cents a year, if paid in advance at the office where received. All business and other communications should be addressed to the editor and proprietor.

ORANGE JUDD,
41 Park-Row, New York City.

WILLIAM ATHERTON

Veterinary Surgeon

Office 1st Door South of Vermillion Hotel

HASTINGS, MINN.

PUBLICATIONS.

INDEPENDENT FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

THE N. Y. WEEKLY HERALD

FOR 1863.

The twenty-seventh volume of the *Weekly Herald*, the cheapest and best family newspaper in existence, was commenced on the 2d of January last. The extensive and comprehensive facilities in its possession enables the proprietor of the *Weekly Herald* to guarantee the latest and most reliable information possibly to be obtained, not only from all parts of the United States, but from all parts of the world. Its home correspondence, engaged at heavy costs, and connected with each new naval and military expedition of the government, prove that it is determined to leave no spot uncovered by its operations, and no event can occur that shall not find immediate report in its columns. It costs the proprietor over one hundred thousand dollars per year to maintain its corps of correspondents in the field. In its collation of foreign news the *Herald* has for years held a high position, and it will endeavor in the future to maintain the stand it has assumed. It has special correspondents stationed in all of the principal cities of the word. Its telegraphic arrangements extend to wherever the electric wires are stretched. When the Atlantic cable is laid, which feat will soon be accomplished, telegrams will be received from Europe and Asia, as well as from the United States. Then our readers will have the events of the week in all parts of the civilized world regularly and clearly laid before them. It is the intention of the proprietor to devote a portion of the paper to literature, fashion, agriculture, the mechanic arts, sporting matters, business and financial reports, cattle markets, general news, and reports of all events calculated to form an excellent metropolitan newspaper—a weekly photographic view of the events of the world—and all at a very low price.

The *Weekly Herald* is issued every Saturday morning, and furnished at the following rates:

One copy	$ 2
Three copies	5
Five copies	8
Ten copies	15

Any larger number, addressed to names of subscribers, $1 50 each. An extra copy will be sent to every club of ten. Twenty copies, to one address, one year, $25, and any larger number at same price. An extra copy will be sent to clubs of twenty. Advertisements to a limited number will be inserted in the *Weekly Herald*.

The *Daily Herald* three cents per copy. Ten dollars per year for three hundred and sixty-three issues. Five dollars for six months. Two dollars and fifty cents for three months.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
Editor and Proprietor.
N. W. Corner of Fulton and Nassua Sts.,
New York City, N. Y.

[Editors publishing the above prospectus two or three times will be entitled to an exchange.]

***There are no traveling agents for the *Herald*. 5–tf

ONLY $1 25 A YEAR IN CLUBS OF 4.

Arthur's Home Magazine,

For 1863. Vols. XXI. and XXII. Edited by T. S. Arthur and Virginia F. Townsend. Contains novelets, stories, poetry, fashions, steel and wood engravings, needlework patterns in great variety, a mother's department, children's department, housekeeper's and health departments, with literary reviews, and all the accessories of a first-class magazine.

The Lady's Book bears this flattering testimony to the character of Arthur's Home Magazine:

"As we have often before said, it is, without controversy, the best $2 magazine published in the country; and this is the strongly outspoken testimony everywhere given by the press. We know of no periodical that so well deserves the praise bestowed. The editors never tire in their endeavors to give each month a rich and varied literary repast to their readers. Their work is kept fully up to the standard of their promise, is never dull, yet always full of instruction. We have often said, and repeat it again, that it should make a part of the reading of every household. We know of no better educator of the people, young and old. Of the editors we need not speak; their names are household words all over the country. In their hands no periodical can fail to reach the highest point of excellence."

A new serial by T. S. Arthur will be commenced in the January number entitled Out in the World.

Rare and elegant premiums are sent to all who make up clubs: 1 A large photographic copy of that splendid engraving Shakspeare and his Cotemporaries. 2. A large photographic copy from an engraving of Huntington's celebrated picture Mercy's Dream. 3. A similar copy of Herring's Glimpse of an English Homestead.

TERMS.—$2 a year in advance and one premium plate. Two copies $3. Three for $4. Four for $5. Eight and one to getter up of club for $10. One of the premium plates is sent to every getter up of a club, small or large. Three red stamps must be sent to pay the postage on each premium. Address

T. S. ARTHUR & Co.,
323 Walnut Street, Philadelphia.

THE BEST, CHEAPEST, AND MOST successful Family Paper in the Union. A complete pictorial history of the times.

HARPER'S WEEKLY,

Splendidly illustrated. Price six cents a number—$3 00 a year.

Critical Notices of the Press.

Its fresh leaves, its clear type, its entertaining variety, its severe but just criticisms upon the follies of the times, its elegantly written and instructive articles, and its able correspondence, all combine to make it the model newspaper of our country, and one that every family must prize. Its condensed weekly summary of foreign and domestic intelligence is altogether superior to that contained in any other journal. Being published, too, in a form for preservation and binding, if taken care of as it deserves to be, it will be found in future years as welcome a companion for the family and fireside as the day on which it was first perused.—N. Y. Evening Post.

We would not so often call attention to Harper's Weekly if we were not well satisfied that it is the best family paper published in the United States, and for that reason, and that alone, we desire to see it undermine and root out a certain kind of literature too prevalent, which blunts the morals of its readers, vitiates their taste for sensible reading, and is already bad in its effects.—New London Advertiser.

Wherever we go—in rail cars and steamboats—we find it seized with eagerness, because of its spirited sketches of passing events. We all like to look at the faces of men we have read of, and at ships and forts that have figured in the bloody scenes of war. Of all such men and places and events this paper furnishes the best illustrations. Our future historians will enrich themselves out of Harper's Weekly long after writers and painters and publishers are turned to dust.—N. Y. Evangelist.

TERMS.

One Copy for One Year,	$3 00
One Copy for Two Years,	5 00

An extra copy will be allowed for every club of ten subscribers, at $2 50 each, or 11 copies for $25.

Harper's Magazine and Harper's Weekly together, one year, $5 00. Harper's Weekly is electrotyped, and back numbers can be had at any time.

Vols. I., II., III., IV., V., and VI., for the years 1857 to 1862 inclusive, of Harper's Weekly, handsomely bound in cloth extra, price $4 38 each, are now ready. The postage upon Harper's Weekly, when paid in advance at the office where it is received, is twenty-six cents a year.

HARPER & BROTHERS.
48–tf Franklin Square, New York.

PATENT MEDICINES.

"No pent-up Utica contracts our powers,
For the whole boundless Continent is ours."

DR. ROBACK'S
BLOOD PURIFIER
and
BLOOD PILLS

have been introduced to the public for more than six years, and have acquired an

Immense Popularity,

far exceeding any Family Medicines of a similar nature in the market.

An appreciating public was not long in discovering they possessed remarkable

Curative Properties,

and hence their

Rapid Sale

and consequent profit to the Proprietor, thus enabling him to expend

Many Thousands

of dollars each year in advertising their merits, and publishing the

Numerous Certificates

which have been showered upon him from

All parts of the Country.

The peculiarity of the

Blood Purifier and Pills

is that they strike at the root of Disease, by eradicating every particle of impurity

In the Blood,

for the life and health of the body depends upon the purity of the blood.

If the blood is poisoned, the body drags out a miserable existence. These medicines

Are Unequaled

for curing

Scrofula, Liver Complaint,
Skin Diseases, Female Complaints,
Salt Rheum, Rheumatism,
Dyspepsia, Syphilis,
Old Sores, Fever and Ague,
Leucorrhœa, Sick Headache,
Dropsies, St. Anthony's Fire,
Tumors, Eruptions,
Fits, Scrofulous Consumption, etc.

ONE person writes, her daughter was cured of fits of nine years' standing, and St. Vitus' dance of two years.

ANOTHER writes, his son was cured after his flesh had almost wasted away.

The doctors pronounced the case incurable.

ANOTHER was cured of Fever and Ague after trying every medicine in his reach.

ANOTHER was cured of Fever Sore which had existed fourteen years.

ANOTHER of Rheumatism of eight years.

Cases innumerable of Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint could be mentioned in which the Purifier and Pills

Work like a Charm.

The Blood Pills

are the most active and thorough pills that have ever been introduced.

They act so directly upon the Liver, exciting that organ to such an extent as that the system does not relapse into its former condition, which is too apt to be the case with simply a purgative pill.

They are really a

Blood and Liver Pill,

which, in conjunction with the

Blood Purifier,

will cure all the aforementioned diseases, and, of themselves, will relieve and cure

Headache, Costiveness,
Colic Pains, Cholera Morbus,
Indigestion, Pain in the Bowels,
Dizziness, etc.

Try these medicines, and you will never regret it.

Ask your neighbors, who have used them, and they will say they are

Good Medicines,

and you should try them before going for a physician.

Get a Pamphlet or Almanac of my local agent, and read the certificates, and if you have ever doubted you will

Doubt no more.

As a proof that the Blood Purifier and Pills are purely vegetable, I have the certificates of three eminent chemists, Professors Chilton of New York, and Locke of Cincinnati.

Read Dr. Roback's Special Notices and Certificates published in a conspicuous part of this Paper from time to time.

Price of the Scandinavian Vegetable Blood Purifier, $1 per bottle, or $5 per half dozen. Of the Scandinavian Vegetable Blood Pills, 25 cents per box, or 5 boxes for $1.

Principal office and Salesroom, No. 6 East Fourth St., 2d Building from Main St., Cincinnati, O. Laboratory, No. 18 Hammond Street.

FOR SALE BY

A. M. Pett, Hastings, J. R. Tinkcom, Mankato, W. H. McCollum, Mankato, and by druggists and merchants generally throughout the United States, Canadas and Brazil.

For Rats, Mice Roaches, Ants, Bed Bugs, Moths in Furs, Woolens, etc., Insects on Plants, Fowls, Animals, etc. Put up in 25c, 50c, and $1 00 Boxes, Bottles, and Flasks. $83 and $5 sizes for Hotels, Public Institutions, etc.

"Only infallible remedies known."
"Free from Poisons."
"Not dangerous to the Human Family."
"Rats come out of their holes to die."

Sold wholesale in all large cities.
Sold by all druggists and retailers every where.
Beware! of all worthless imitations.
See that COSTAR'S name is on each Box, Bottle, and Flask before you buy.
Address HENRY R. COSTAR.
Principal depot 482 Broadway, N. Y.
Sold by A. M. PETT,
Wholesale and Retail Agent.
51–10m Hastings, Minn.

MINNESOTA MARBLE WORKS.

T. R. FLETCHER.

Dealer in American and Italian Marble, manufacturer of Chimney Pieces, Monuments, and Tombstones of every description, corner of Seventh and Jackson Sts., St. Paul, Minnesota.

J. F. TOSTEVIN, Sculptor and Agent.

THE CONSERVER.

Correspondence.

The Chicago Times and Democratic Faith. No 4.

Editor of Conserver:

There is practically no difference between the ideas and workings of the *Times* and those of the democratic party of the present day and generation. They are all working together to accomplish the same result, viz: *The restoration of the Union with slavery preserved in all its wonted power and the constitution so amended as to guarantee its existence for ever, and pledging the federal government to see that it is protected in all of its demands however much they may infring upon the rights of free states, or if the union cannot be restored with slavery thus provided for then the secession of all the slave states and the destruction of the government and the formation of a "North-Western Confederacy with New England left out in the cold."*

The leaders and controlers of that party have arrived at that point in political fanaticism, that they would rather the union should be dissolved than that slavery should be abolished.

On that point I shall make but one quotation, and that from a very conservative democratic leader, and a man who says moderate things and is taking a very wise course in the eyes of the democrats, to become their candidate for president in '64.

The speech was made by Horatio Seymour on the 28th day of October, 1861:—

"*If slavery must be destroyed to preserve the Union, then the people of the South should be permitted to withdraw from the Union.*"

That is rather conservative language considering that it was used nearly two years ago. Conservative to be sure! If slavery cannot be preserved "the people of the South should be permitted to withdraw from the union." Certainly; why not? All Jeff Davis asked at that time was to be "let alone."

It will be observed from the foregoing that the democratic party as a party is pledged to support human slavery even to the dissolution of the union.

Only on this ground is it possible to understand to their full extent the acts of that party during the last few months. All the acts of the democratic party resolve themselves, as regards their effects, into one single charge: "*Encouragement of the rebellion.*

1. By opposition to the government in its efforts to suppress the rebellion.

2. By publicly abusing the government and the people of the United States.

3. By defending the rebellion by charging its origin to have been with the loyal people.

4. By publicly depreciating the currency of the country.

5. By meeting in mass conventions and "declaring for peace against the war."

6. By endeavoring to create a civil war in the Northern States.

7. By slandering the soldiers.

We have seen what the *Times* has said about the emancipation proclamation, and I now quote from Dennis Mahony, editor of the Dubuque *Herald:*

"The people who submit to the insolent fanaticism which dictated his last act are and deserve to be enslaved to the class which Abraham Lincoln self sufficiently declares free. If they possess a tithe of the spirit which animated Rome when Cataline was expelled from its walls, or if their own immediate ancestry who went to war for an act which seemed to encroach upon their liberties they would hurl him into the Potomac, Cabinet, Congress and all."

Think you that does not sound like the argument of the *Times* that "the democratic party had the power and they must exercise that power."

Is that the language of law abiding citizens?

That is one weld in the link that connects the *Times* to the democratic party; and here is another. The *Times* said that abolitionists must be put down; but Wm. A. Richardson, the democratic senator from Illinois, said in his address at Concord, New Hampshire, during the late canvass in that state, that "the republicans must be put down *at the point of the bayonet.*

Is that not an endeavor to incite a civil war in the North?

The following is from a truthful source:—

There is said to exist in Philadelphia a society under the name of the "United Brothers of the Great West," which is an off hoot of the K. G. C.'s. The New York *Evening Post* hears that there is a similar organization in New York city. The following questions are put to candidates before joining:—

1. Are you in favor of the abdication of Abraham Lincoln, by force, if necessary?

2. Are you in favor of a North Western Confederacy?

3. Are you in favor of resisting the draft or conscription.

The candidate must subscribe to all the above.

In the by-laws of the order, one of the propositions is, that the society is in favor of peace on any terms that may be offered within the limits of the constitution as interpreted by the Supreme Court.

I should say that the questions, "are you in favor of the abdication of Abraham Lincoln, by force, if necessary? of a North-Western Confederacy? and of resisting the draft?" sounds similar to the language used by the *Times*, Mahony, and Richardson.

The Edgar County (Ills.) *Standard*, of July, 1862, under the caption, "Can the union be restored by a continuation of the war?" comes to the conclusion that it cannot, and then says:

"We have only to say that if this war continues much longer, thousands of the true union men in all of the loyal states will be obnoxious to the charge, for the time has come when it is the imperative duty of all who desire to save the principles of Constitutional freedom from entire destruction and overthrow, and our government from becoming a centralized military despotism; to urge and demand in every legitimate form, the cessation of hostilities, and the restoration of peace. *For the principles of constitutional government as bequeathed us by our fathers, may survive a severance of the union.*"

That language, if it means anything, means that the author is in favor of peace at the price of a dissolution of the union.

The Coles County (Ills.) *Ledger*, also a democratic paper, says:

"European monarchies can see no attainable object in the civil war in which we are engaged, nor can any right minded man here," hence that sheet is "for peace on the basis of a separation of the states."

At a mass meeting of the democrats of Madison County, Ohio, held at Medway, on the 27th of May last, the following were among the resolutions adopted:—

Resolved, That we favor an *immediate termination of the present war, and a separation of the sections*, because the North has failed, either by arms or by argument to sustain her rights of conquest; and the South is decided to separate from the union at all hazards, tendering us the freedom of the Mississippi River. Each border state should be left to decide her future alliance, whether in the North or South, by her own conventions; and our *armies in the field should be held in readiness to enforce this mode of settlement and for no other purpose.*

We are in favor of a cheap, simple, and responsible government, which can be obtained only by the strict construction of the constitution, and a pure administration, controlled by state rights democrats, who reject the social compact doctrine as applied to the federal government, and who hold that each state is a sovereign party to the federal compact, bound soundly by her own rstigcation from which she can release herself at pleasure.

That we advise the state rights peace democrats to take possession of the party, and organize it into every county of the state, preparatory to the June convention."

There is certainly not much difference between the demand for peace in these resolutions and that in the resolutions passed at the peace meeting held by the democrats in New York the other day. They are all cut from the same piece of cloth, the only difference is in the "make up."

How well the recommendations that "the state rights peace democrats take possession of the party and organize in every county of the state," was heeded in the meeting of those men and their nomination of Vallandingham, who is admitted by all men to be an avowed democrat of the Calhoun stripe.

On the 10th of January last the democrats of Fulton County, Ills., held a meeting and passed resolutions expressing their sentiments, among which I find the following:

We are not willing to render further support or aid to an administration that openly violates the constitution of the United States.

That the president is not only a dangerous and unfit person to be at the head of the nation, but is foresworn and perjured, and should no longer be permitted to disgrace the chair.

That we loathe and abhor the miscreant who would deliberately arm five hundred thousand demi-savages, under the specious pretext of a "military necessity," and turn them loose upon our white brethen in the South.

We here deliberately and firmly pledge ourselves one to the other, that we *will not* render any support to the present administration in carrying out its wicked abolition crusade against the South, and that we will *resist to the death* all attempts to draft any of our citizens into the army.

The idea expressed in the resolutions are nothing more than a rehash of those expressed in the *Times*.

How far does the reader suppose the *Times* is from being the head and front of the democratic party.

They pretty nearly agree in all things. If there is any difference, is the democratic party ahead of the *Times* in out spoken treason?

MONETARY QUOTATIONS.

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY FOLLETT & RENICK.

Bankable Funds.

New England,	Bank State of Indiana.
New York.	Iowa,
New Jersey,	Michigan,
Ohio.	U. S Demand Notes.
Canada.	Wisconsin,
Philadelphia,	Bank of Minnesota,
Marine Bank, Minn.,	Winona Co. Bank,
Bank of Chatfield,	State Bank of Minn.,
Peoples' Bank,	Pittsburg.

Exchange.

FOR BANKABLE FUNES.

	Buying.	Selling.
New York, Philadelphia, Boston,	par	¼ prem.
Chicago and Milwaukee,	⅛ dis.	⅛ prem.

PREMIUM FUNDS.

Gold,	20	35
Silver (large),	15	25
U. S. Demand Notes,	20	35
Canada,	15	30

RETAIL PRICES CURRENT.

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY G. F. BATCHELDER.

MINNESOTA CONSERVER OFFICE, Hastings, July 14, 1863.

FLOUR, per sack,	$3 00
WHEAT, per bushel,	65a70
CORN, do	40a45
OATS, do	60
POTATOES, do	50
BEANS, do	1 50
ONIONS, do	50
CRANBERRIES,	2 00
HAY, per ton,	6 00a8 00
WOOD, per cord,	3 00a4 00
SALT, per bbl	3 25
EGGS, per doz	10
BUTTER, per lb,	10a15
CHEESE, per lb	8a12
PORK, per cwt.	3a4
BEEF, per cwt.	3 00
HAMS, per cwt,	8a9
SHOULDERS, per cwt,	5a6
DRIED APPLES,	10
DRIED PEACHES,	15a25
SUGARS, per lb	12a17
MOLASSES, per gal.	60a1 00
COFFEE, Java,	40
do Rio,	35

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.—THE COpartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

ELI ROBINSON.
H. S. JENNINGS.

Hastings, June 26, 1863. 12-3w

1863. PRAIRIE DU CHIEN ROUTE 1863.

For Milwaukee, Chicago, and all points East. The only direct route making sure connections, ample time being allowed on the river to insure the connection beyond any probable contingency.

The splendid first-class steamers

MILWAUKEE, KEY CITY,
WAR EAGLE, ITASCA,
AND NORTHERN LIGHT,

unequalled in elegance, speed, and comfort by any other line, leave Hastings daily about 10 P. M., making direct connection with express train leaving Prairie du Chien at 7.45 A. M., arriving at Milwaukee at 3.50 P. M, and Chicago 5.50 P. M., making direct connections at both points with trains for the East.

The change from steamers to cars being made at 7.45 A. M., passengers get a full night's rest and breakfast on board; advantages that cannot be secured by any other route. Magnificent palace cars with patent ventilators and dusters, rendering cars free from dust, and keeping the air pure and cool.

Through from Prairie du Chien to Milwaukee and Chicago without change of cars. Passengers by this route arrive at Chicago and all points East at the same time as via La Crosse, and twelve hours than via Dunleith. Fare as low as by any other route. VAN AUKEN & LANGLEY,

9-tf Agents, on Levee.

J. W. PRATT & CO.,
Dealers in
Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings,
and Tailor's Trimmings.
Also, Hats, Caps, and Gents'
FURNISHING GOODS.

Hastings, Minn., May 14, 1863. 5-tf

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

The undersigned, having formed a partnership connection under the firm name of Gardner & Meloy as dealers in all kinds of agricultural implements and the latest valuable and useful patents, to-wit:

J. H. Manny's Reaper and Mower.

The Ohio Reaper and Mower.

Haine's Illinois Harvester or Header.

Burson's Celebrated Binder—Warranted.

Montgomery & Thompson's Fanning Mills.

Corn Shellers, of Latest Improvement.

Revolving and Wheel Horse Rakes.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines.

The Model Clothes Dryer.

Linen Grain Bags.

Garden Rakes and Hoes.

Scythe Snaths and Stones.

Two, Three, and Four Tine Forks.

Storage and Commission solicited.

A. W. GARDNER,
J. C. MELOY.

Office corner Sibley Street and Levee, Stone Block.

Hastings, May 14, 1863, 5-tf

PUBLICATIONS.

INDEPENDENT FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

THE N. Y. WEEKLY HERALD
FOR 1863.

The twenty-seventh volume of the *Weekly Herald*, the cheapest and best family newspaper in existence, was commenced on the 2d of January last. The extensive and comprehensive facilities in its possession enables the proprietor of the *Weekly Herald* to guarantee the latest and most reliable information possibly to be obtained, not only from all parts of the United States, but from all parts of the world. Its home correspondence, engaged at heavy costs, and connected with each new naval and military expedition of the government, prove that it is determined to leave no spot uncovered by its operations, and no event can occur that shall not find immediate report in its columns. It costs the proprietor over one hundred thousand dollars per year to maintain its corps of correspondents in the field. In its collation of foreign news the *Herald* has for years held a high position, and it will endeavor in the future to maintain the stand it has assumed. It has special correspondents stationed in all of the principal cities of the word. Its telegraphic arrangements extend to wherever the electric wires are stretched. When the Atlantic cable is laid, which feat will soon be accomplished, telegrams will be received from Europe and Asia, as well as from the United States. Then our readers will have the events of the week in all parts of the civilized world regularly and clearly laid before them. It is the intention of the proprietor to devote a portion of the paper to literature, fashion, agriculture, the mechanic arts, sporting matters, business and financial reports, cattle markets, general news, and reports of all events calculated to form an excellent metropolitan newspaper—a weekly photographic view of the events of the world—and all at a very low price.

The *Weekly Herald* is issued every Saturday morning, and furnished at the following rates:

One copy	$ 2
Three copies	5
Five copies	8
Ten copies	15

Any larger number, addressed to names of subscribers, $1 50 each. An extra copy will be sent to every club of ten. Twenty copies, to one address, one year, $25, and any larger number at same price. An extra copy will be sent to clubs of twenty. Advertisements to a limited number will be inserted in the *Weekly Herald.*

The *Daily Herald* three cents per copy. Ten dollars per year for three hundred and sixty-three issues. Five dollars for six months. Two dollars and fifty cents for three months.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
Editor and Proprietor.
N. W. Corner of Fulton and Nassua Sts.,
New York City, N. Y.

[Editors publishing the above prospectus two or three times will be entitled to an exchange.]

***There are no traveling agents for the *Herald.* 5-tf

ONLY $1 25 A YEAR IN CLUBS OF 4.

Arthur's Home Magazine,

For 1863. Vols. XXI. and XXII. Edited by T. S. Arthur and Virginia F. Townsend. Contains novelets, stories, poetry, fashions, steel and wood engravings, needlework patterns in great variety, a mother's department, children's department, housekeeper's and health departments, with literary reviews, and all the accessories of a first-class magazine.

The Lady's Book bears this flattering testimony to the character of Arthur's Home Magazine:

"As we have often before said, it is, without controversy, the best $2 magazine published in the country; and this is the strongly outspoken testimony everywhere given by the press. We know of no periodical that so well deserves the praise bestowed. The editors never tire in their endeavors to give each month a rich and varied literary repast to their readers. Their work is kept fully up to the standard of their promise, is never dull, yet always full of instruction. We have often said, and repeat it again, that it should make a part of the reading of every household. We know of no better educator of the people, young and old. Of the editors we need not speak; their names are household words all over the country. In their hands no periodical can fail to reach the highest point of excellence."

A new serial by T. S. Arthur will be commenced in the January number entitled Out in the World.

Rare and elegant premiums are sent to all who make up clubs: 1 *A* large photographic copy of that splendid engraving Shakspeare and his Cotemporaries. 2. *A* large photographic copy from an engraving of Huntington's celebrated picture Mercy's Dream. 3. A similar copy of Herring's Glimpse of an English Homestead.

TERMS.—$2 a year in advance and one premium plate. Two copies $3. Three for $4. Four for $5. Eight and one to getter up of club for $10. One of the premium plates is sent to every getter up of a club, small or large. Three red stamps must be sent to pay the postage on each premium. Address

T. S. ARTHUR & Co.,
323 Walnut Street, Philadelphia.

THE BEST, CHEAPEST, AND MOST successful Family Paper in the Union. A complete pictorial history of the times.

HARPER'S WEEKLY,

Splendidly illustrated. Price six cents a number—$3 00 a year.

Critical Notices of the Press.

Its fresh leaves, its clear type, its entertaining variety, its severe but just criticisms upon the follies of the times, its elegantly written and instructive articles, and its able correspondence, all combine to make it the model newspaper of our country, and one that every family must prize. Its condensed weekly summary of foreign and domestic intelligence is altogether superior to that contained in any other journal. Being published, too, in a form for preservation and binding, if taken care of as it deserves to be, it will be found in future years as welcome a companion for the family and fireside as the day on which it was first perused.—N. Y. Evening Post.

We would not so often call attention to Harper's Weekly if we were not well satisfied that it is the best family paper published in the United States, and for that reason, and that alone, we desire to see it undermine and root out a certain kind of literature too prevalent, which blunts the morals of its readers, vitiates their taste for sensible reading, and is already bad in its effects.—New London Advertiser.

Wherever we go—in rail cars and steamboats—we find it seized with eagerness, because of its spirited sketches of passing events. We all like to look at the faces of men we have read of, and at ships and forts that have figured in the bloody scenes of war. Of all such men and places and events this paper furnishes the best illustrations. Our future historians will enrich themselves out of Harper's Weekly long after writers and painters and publishers are turned to dust.—N. Y. Evangelist.

TERMS.

One Copy for One Year,	$3 00
One Copy for Two Years,	5 00

An extra copy will be allowed for every club of ten subscribers, at $2 50 each, or 11 copies for $25.

Harper's Magazine and *Harper's* Weekly together, one year, $5 00. *Harper's* Weekly is electrotyped, and back numbers can be had at any time.

Vols. I., II., III., IV., V., and VI., for the years 1857 to 1862 inclusive, of Harper's Weekly, handsomely bound in cloth extra, price $4 38 each, are now ready. The postage upon *Harper's* Weekly, when paid in advance at the office where it is received, is twenty-six cents a year.

HARPER & BROTHERS,
48-tf Franklin Square, New York.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DAKOTA WORKS.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT

MANUFACTORY.

MONTGOMERY & THOMPSON,

Hastings, - - Minnesota.

We are now manufacturing a number of the celebrated

Indiana Fanning Mills,

the very best mill of the age. All we ask is a fair trial to convince the most incredulous that it is the best mill for *all purposes ever invented.*

Farmers, call and see it tested.

We are now prepared to repair all kinds of agricultural implements in the best manner, and at short notice.

Thankful for the liberal encouragement we have received in the past we hope, by strict and prompt attention to business, to merit a continuation of it in the future.

Hastings, June 14, 1863. 10-tf.

THE CONTINENTAL MONTHLY.—The readers of the *Continental* are aware of the important position it has assumed, of the influence which it exerts, and of the brilliant array of political and literary talent of the highest order which supports it. No publication of the kind has, in this country, so successfully combined the energy and freedom of the daily newspaper with the higher literary tone of the first-class monthly; and it is very certain that the magazine has given wider range to its contributors, or preserved itself so completely from the narrow influences of party or faction. In times like the present, such a journal is either a power in the land or it is nothing. That the *Continental* is not the latter is abundantly evinced by what it has done—by the reflection of its counsels in many important public events, and in the character and power of those who are its staunchest supporters.

Though but little more than a year has elapsed since the *Continental* was first established, it has during that time acquired a strength and a political significance elevating it to a position far above that previously occupied by any publication of the kind in America. In proof of which assertion we call attention to the following facts:

1. Of its political articles republished in pamphlet form, a single one has had, thus far, a circulation of one hundred six thousand copies.

2. From its literary department, a single serial novel, Among the Pines, has, within a very few months, sold nearly thirty-five thousand copies. Two other series of its literary articles have also been republished in book form while the first portion of a third is already in press.

No more conclusive facts need to be alleged to prove the excellence of the contributions to the *Continental*, or their extraordinary popularity; and its conductors are determined that it shall not fall behind. Preserving all "the boldness, vigor, and ability" which a thousand journals have attributed to it, it will greatly enlarge its circle of action, and discuss, fearlessly and frankly, every principle involved in the great questions of the day. The first minds of the country, embracing the men most familiar with its diplomacy and most distinguished for ability, are among its contributors; and it is no mere flattering promise of a prospectus to say that this magazine for the times will employ the first intellect in America, under auspices which no publication ever enjoyed before in this country.

While the *Continental* will express decided opinions on the great questions of the day, it will not be a mere political journal: much the larger portion of its columns will be enlivened, as heretofore, by tales, poetry, and humor. In a word the *Continental* will be found, under its new staff of editors, occupying a position and presenting attractions never before found in a magazine.

TERMS TO CLUBS.

Two copies for one year,	$ 5 00
Three copies for one year,	6 00
Six copies for one year,	11 00
Eleven copies for one year,	20 00
Twenty copies for one year,	36 00

Paid in advance. Postage 36 cents a year, to be paid by the subscriber. Single copies $3 a year, in advance. Postage paid by the publisher. 12-tf

JOHN F. TROW, 50 Greene St., N.Y.,
Publisher for the Proprietors.

GROCERIES, GROCERIES,

AT

Wholesale and Retail,

BY

W. D. FRENCH.

Exchange Block, - Hastings, Minn.

Just received a large stock of

Family Groceries,
Queensware,
Green and Dried Fruit,
Confectionary,
Powder and Shot,
Cordage,
Plain and Fancy Pipes,
Segars,
Tobacco,
Oysters,
Sauces,
Notions,
Etc., Etc.

All purchases are requested to call and examine the stock.

Prices either at wholesale or retail low as can be made in the state. Terms Cash.

W. D. FRENCH.

April 15, 1863. 1-2m

WILLIAM ATHERTON

Veterinry Surgeon

Office 1st Door South of Vermillion Hotel

HASTINGS, MINN.

LEGAL NOTICES.

ESTRAY.—BROKE INTO THE INclosure of the subscriber in West St. Paul, county of Dakota, on or about the 26th of May last, a dark chesnut mare, with light mane and tail, medium size, and white spot on left hind foot, about eight or nine years old. The owner of said animal is requested to come and pay charges and take her away.

N. N. THOMPSON.

June 24, 1863. 12-4w*

STATE OF MINNESOTA, COUNTY OF Dakota—ss. Probate Court.

At a special session of the probate court held at the probate office in the city of Hastings, in and for said Dakota County, on the 16th day of June, 1863. Present Seagrave Smith, Judge.

In the matter of the petition of Francis Gores, the brother of John Joseph Gores, late of said county of Dakota, deceased intestate, praying that administration of the estate of said deceased be granted to Henry S. Jennings, esq. On reading and filing said petition it is ordered that the same be heard at the probate office, in said city of Hastings, on the 15th day of July, 1863, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day. It is further *ordered* that notice of the time and place of said hearing be given to all persons interested by publishing a copy of this order in the Hastings *Conserver*, a newspaper printed and published in the city of Hastings, in said county, once in each week for three successive weeks prior to said 15th day of July, 1863.

11-3w SEAGRAVE SMITH,
Judge of Probate.

DISTRICT COURT, DAKOTA COUNty.—ss. (Revenue Stamp.)

Victoria Tripp *against* Amanzel D. Tripp. Summons for relief.

The state of Minnesota to Amanzel D. Tripp:

You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office in the city of Hastings, county of Dakota and state of Minnesota, within ninety days after service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service: and if you fail to answer the said comp int within the time aforesaid the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated June 15, 1863.

ROBINSON & JENNINGS,
12-7t Plff's Att'ys, Hastings, Minn.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at the next general term of the district court to be holden in the city of Hastings in and for the county of Dakota on the third Tuesday, being the 15th day of September next, at the opening of the court or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, the undersigned, proprietors of the principal portion of Pine Bend, in said Dakota County, will move for the vacation of the survey of the following described lots, blocks, and streets in said town plat, viz: lots 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 in block 22, all lots in block 31, all do. in block 42, all lots in block 43, all lots in blocks 44, 45, 60, 74, 75, 94, 93, 90, 91, 58 92, and 89, lots 1 to 6 and 16 in block 56, Bluff Street, Third Street from Foster Street to Pine Street, 7th Street, Olive Street from 6th to west line of blocks 93 and 94, Prospect Street, west of 6th Street, Morrison Street, west of 4th Street, and east of 2d Street, Sixth Street, Fifth Street north of Foster Street, Elm and Ash Streets north of Main Street, and lots from 1 to 14 inclusive in block 34, and the entire survey of that portion of said town plat or site, which is upon the north east quarter of the north-west quarter of section 18, and the east half of lot no. 2 in section 7, town 115, range 18.

H. G. O. MORRISON,
WM. A. BISSELL,
ROBT. FOSTER,
F. M. BISSELL,
S. B. MORRISON,
By his Atty. H. G. O. Morrison.

Pine Bend, June 29, 1863. 13-4w

STATE OF MINNESOTA, COUNTY OF Ramsey. District Court, Second Judicial District.

Abel Willoughby *against* Amherst Willoughby and Seraphine E. Willoughby, his wife; Simon Powers and Frances Powers, his wife; Augustus Chapron, John Willoughby, Lorin C. Gollins, Charles Pardee, William Bostwick, R. M. S. Pease, Charles Hunt, Reuben Bostwick, Platt A. Paine, Richard H. Pease, John D. Phoenix, Francis M. Babcock, John Babcock, Philip Phoenix, and W. L. Minster.

In pursuance of a judgment of the district court of the second judicial district of the state of Minnesota, made in the above entitled action, bearing date the 14th day of December, A.D. 1861, together with an amendment thereto, or further judgment in said action, duly made by said court, and bearing date on the 13th day of December, A. D. 1862, I, Daniel A. Robertson, sheriff of said county of Ramsey, appointed by said court to execute such judgment, will sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash at the front door of the court house, in the city of St. Paul, Ramsey County, Minnesota, on Thursday, the sixth day of August, A. D. 1863, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, the following premises and real estate, that is to say:

All that tract or parcel of land lying and being in Ramsey County, Minnesota, described as follows, to-wit: The north one-third of lots numbered six (6) and seven (7) in block numbered twenty-six (26) in the town of St. Paul—said parts of lots being fifty feet front on Roberts Street, and one hundred feet on Fourth Street, and being the same property purchased of Ewing by said Amherst Willoughby and Simon Powers. Also all those certain tracts or parcels of land lying and being in the county of Dakota and state of Minnesota, described as follows to-wit: The west half of the south-west quarter and the south-east quarter of the south-west quarter of section fourteen, the north-west quarter of the north-west quarter of section twenty three, and the south-west quarter of the north-east quarter, the north half of the south-east quarter and the south-east quarter of the south-east quarter of section fifteen, all in township number one hundred and fourteen, north of range number nineteen west, containing in all 320 acres of land according to the U. S. government survey thereof.

Dated St. Paul, June 19th, A. D. 1863.

DANIEL A. ROBERTSON,
Sheriff of Ramsey County.
H. R. Bigelow, Plff's Atty. 11-td

BLACKSMITH SHOP.

PLOWS! PLOWS!! PLOWS!!

I have just established myself in the above business on Second Street, above Herzog & Cerson's Furniture Factory, and am prepared to do all kinds of Blacksmithing.

Also, constantly on hand all kinds of plows of the most approved patterns and made of the best material. I shall be obliged for a share of public patronage, and shall always warrant my work to be of the best quality. JOHN BATEMAN.

Hastings, Nov. 20, 1862. 32-tf

PUBLICATIONS.

1863. THE 1863.

MILWAUKEE WISCONSIN.

Daily, Semi-Weekly, Weekly.

The proprietors of the *Wisconsin*, beg leave to announce that owing to increasing expenditures for Special Telegraphic and War Correspondence, together with various improvements in contemplation for the coming year, he has felt compelled to make some changes in the scale of prices at which it is furnished to subscribers. By comparison with the prices of other journals, it will be seen that the *Wisconsin* is still, as it ever has been, the cheapest paper in the North-West.

We shall continue to print the *Wisconsin* upon the plainest type and the finest paper that can be made, thus retaining the name of the "handsomest paper in the state."

The present proprietor has conducted the paper over fifteen years, and it is unnecessary for him to speak of his ability or enterprise as a Live Independent Newspaper. He will only say that his journal is faithfully pledged to the suppression of the rebellion and the destruction of the rebels in arms, by every means in the power of the Government, and to the most cordial and active support of the President in his Proclamation of Freedom.

Our list of correspondence embraces every regiment of Wisconsin soldiers, as well as the several grand divisions of the Union Army. The Local and Commercial Departments will receive the undivided attention of the most competent Editors and Reporters.

We call particular attention to the Semi-Weekly *Wisconsin*. It will be a large thirty-two column paper, without advertisements, made up expressly for country circulation. All matter of the Daily *Wisconsin* will appear in this sheet; thus the subscriber will receive all the news of a daily paper for the price of the semi-weekly.

DAILY WISCONSIN—BY MAIL.

Published every day (except Sundays,) at 9 A. M., 12 M., and 3 P. M., at the following rates:

1 copy 12 months, in advance	$8 00
1 copy 6 months, "	4 00
1 copy 3 months, "	2 00

SEMI-WEEKLY WISCONSIN

Published every Tuesday and Thursday morning, as follows:

1 copy 1 year, in advance	$3 00
1 copy 6 months, "	1 50
4 copies 1 year (in one order)	10 00
10 copies 1 year " "	22 50

Additional copies at the rate of the club. Specimen numbers sent to any address.

WEEKLY WISCONSIN.

Published every Wednesday morning, and mailed every Tuesday evening.

1 copy 8 mos, in advance	$ 1 00
1 copy 1 year, "	1 50
10 copies 1 year, "	13 00
20 copies 1 year, "	25 00

Additional copies at the rate of the club.

An extra copy will be sent to persons getting up clubs of ten or more of the Weekly. Money in registered letters may be sent at our risk.

WM. E. CRAMER,
38-tf Milwaukee, Wis.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY.—BEGINning of a new volume. The number for January, 1863, begins the eleventh volume of the *Atlantic Monthly.* From the commencement, in 1859, the *Atlantic* has rapidly increased in circulation, and it now has the largest class of readers since its beginning, five years ago. Its prosperity steadily augments, and it continues, amid all the fluctuations and dangers incident to our national crisis, to gain ground in the estimation of the public. At a time so pregnant with events which touch the future destinies of America in every vital particular, the publishers and editors do not deem it necessary to promise that its pages will never swerve from the honest paths of loyal patriotism and universal freedom. It opinions have always been on the side of Liberty, Progress, and Right, and the course it first adopted in its early career will ever be faithfully maintained.

The staff of writers regularly contributing to the *Atlantic Monthly* embraces many of the best known authors in American literature, and warrants the publishers in promising to its readers the best essays, the best stories, the best poems, which American talent can furnish.

LIST OF REGULAR CONTRIBUTORS.

In prose and poetry the *Atlantic* staff of writers is unequaled. The following authors are still among the regular contributors: James Russell Lowell, Henry W. Longfellow, Louis Agassiz, Ralph Waldo Emerson, Nathaniel Hawthorne, T. W. Higginson, Author "Margret Howth," Oliver W. Holmes, John G. Whittier, E. P. Whipple, Bayard Taylor, George S. Hillard, Mrs. H. B. Stowe, "The Country Parson," Rose Terry, Harriet E. Prescott. The *Atlantic's* list of contributors includes many of the leading writers of America

TERMS.—The *Atlantic* is for sale by all book and periodical dealers. Price 25 cts a number. Subscriptions for the year $3, postage paid. Yearly subscriptions received or single numbers supplied by any dealer, or by the publishers. Specimen numbers sent gratis on application to the publishers. Inducements for subscribing, list of premiums, etc., furnished on application to the publishers.

TICKNOR & FIELDS, Publishers,
135 Washington Street,
44-tf Boston, Mass.

THE INDEPENDENT, EDITED BY Henry Ward Beecher, is a religious newspaper, and a real newspaper. It affords its readers fair and thoughtful editorial discussions of the most important facts and occurrences and interests of this nation and of the world. A comprehensive record of facts, men and movements of the religious world. A full and careful weekly history of the progress of the rebellion. Ample chronicles of the important general news; home and foreign. Fair and careful accounts of new books; made on the express principle of serving as a safe guide to buyers. Interesting correspondence from Washington; from the West; from the army; from abroad. Six columns a week of carefully selected matter for family reading; being prose and poetry, suited to interest both the old people and the young people. A full chronicle of the progress of business and of the currant prices of merchandise, produce and live stock in New York City.

ONE SERMON EVERY WEEK

By Rev. Henry Ward Beecher. The following eminent writers are special contributers to its columns:—

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Rev. Theodore L. Cuyler,
Rev. Robert M. Hatfield,
Rev. George B. Cheever,
Horace Greely,
Bayard Taylor,
John G. Whittier.

TERMS.—$2 per annum, paid in advance. Specimen numbers sent gratis.

JOSEPH H. RICHARDS, Publisher,
No. 5 Beekman Street, New York.
For sale by news agents.

MISSING ISSUE

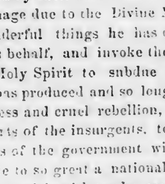
Date: Jul 21, 1863

THE HASTINGS CONSERVER.

VOLUME III.---NO. 16. HASTINGS, DAKOTA COUNTY, MINNESOTA, TUESDAY, JULY 28, 1863. $2 00 PER YEAR.

THE CONSERVER.

BY IRVING TODD.



TUESDAY, JULY 28, 1863.

Single copies of the CONSERVER may be obtained at this office, or at the Bookstore. Price Five Cents.

A Proclamation by the President of the United States.

It hath pleased Almighty God to hearken to the supplications and prayers of an afflicted people, and to vouchsafe to the army and navy of the United States, on the land and on the sea, victories so signal and so effective as to furnish reasonable grounds for augmented confidence that the union of these states will be maintained, their constitution preserved, and their peace and prosperity permanently preserved.

But these victories have been accorded not without sacrifice of life, limb, and liberty incurred by brave, patriotic, and loyal citizens. Domestic affliction in every part of the country follows in the train of these fearful bereavements. It is meet and right to recognize and confess the presence of the Almighty Father, and the power of his hand equally in these triumphs and these sorrows.

Now, therefore, be it known, that I do set apart Thursday, the sixth day of August next, to be observed as a day of national thanksgiving, praise and prayer, and I invite the people of the United States to assemble on that occasion in their customary places of worship, and in the forms approved by their own conscience, render the homage due to the Divine Majesty for the wonderful things he has done in the nation's behalf, and invoke the influence of his Holy Spirit to subdue the anger which has produced and so long sustained a needless and cruel rebellion, to change the hearts of the insurgents, to guide the counsels of the government with wisdom adequate to so great a national emergency, and to visit with tender care and consolation throughout the length and breadth of our land all those who, through the vicissitudes of marches, voyages, battles, and sieges, have been brought to suffer in mind, body, or estate, and family, to lead the whole nation through paths of repentance and submission to the Divine Will back to the perfect enjoyment of union and fraternal peace.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this 15th day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and of the Independence of the United States of America the eighty-eighth. ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President.

Wm. H. Seward, Sec. of State.

The Late Democratic Party.

The democratic party has always been the law-abiding party.—*North Western Democrat.*

That was certainly a June freshet. "Always been the law-abiding party." to be sure! Vainglorious democracy, take away thy pompous pretensions and where art thou? Answer, oh ye mansellers!

Who but the leaders and controllers of the democratic party inaugurated, this slaveholder's rebellion? And who to-day, carry it on for the avowed purpose of destroying that government which was inaugurated by Washington's being elected the first president, but the head and front of the democratic party?

Look at the facts. The great question at issue in the campaign of '60 was the extension or non-extension of human slavery. Republicans contended for restriction and democrats, with the exception of one fag end of the party which "did n't care whether slavery was voted up or voted down," for extension. The result was that out of an electoral vote of 303 the slavery extensionists only received a vote of 72, giving the republican party an electoral majority over all other parties and factions of 57. But, to make the point clear and beyond dispute, let us look at the popular vote so far as the North is concerned. In the free states there were but two candidates for the presidency in the field worthy of mention so far as regards the number of votes received by each—Lincoln and Douglas. And in these states Lincoln received 1,851,472 votes, while Douglas received but 1,208,417, thus giving Lincoln a popular majority of 643,055 over Douglas. When we remember that the plank in this wing of democracy on the slavery question read: "I do n't care whether slavery is voted up or voted down," and that in the states of New Jersey, New York, and Rhode Island there was a "fusion," or in another word, and one which is repeated very often in the democratic dictionary, an "amalgamation of the Douglasites, Bellites, and Breckinridgeites, all of whom were pledged to support Douglas, we can well say that the popular vote received by Lincoln was a "handsome majority."

That majority, however, told to the world that democracy was not national, that so far as the party was concerned it existed no where save in the slave states, that at the North as a party it had ceased to exist. True it might, like guerrilla bands, steal an office here and there, and plunder the government individually as erst it had done, but as a party organization, worthy of the name, it is forever defunct. The great truth in all this is that the democratic party had become sectional, beyond the plausibility of a reasonable doubt, in that *it had been defeated in every free state.*

The Northern people, by this vote, declared to all the world that the democratic party, having avowed the cause of that abomination of all crimes—human slavery—was no longer worthy of the countenance of a free people whose fathers, after mature reflection, had declared "that all men were created equal, that they were endowed by their creator with the inaliavable rights of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness."

Here was one of the starting points. The democracy of the South resolved to sever the union with a people who would not bow to the demands of slavery and carried that resolve into effect by assailing the government with armed force, and the dismembered fragments of democracy at the North set up the cry of non coercion, and threatened to "raise a fire in the rear of such troops as undertake to march south." Thus was the rebellion inaugurated by democrats South and thus was it encouraged by democrats North. But then, again, if the democratic party has always been the 'law abiding party' why is it necessary for democratic papers to be continually warning democrats from violating the laws, unless the democrats are continually violating or attempting to violate laws? It is an old and truthful saying that as you rear up the twig so is the tree. Now as the facts prove that democrats have lately violated laws, that would indicate and appear on the principle that an old dog can't be learned new tricks, that the democratic party had violated law in times past.

Another fact takes prominence here, and that is this: For the last thirty years it has been the ominous threat of the southern democratic leaders "if you don't elect our man we will secede," to which the Northern democratic leaders, desiring southern aid to get a federal office, bowed in ready acquiescence, thus making the Northern wing *particeps criminis.*

So much then for "law abiding" proclivities of lean, lank, starving, dying democracy. It is frantic in its death struggles, and writhing in its pain it kicked up quite a dust in New York lately in opposition to the draft. Yet a few more days and we shall hear its last gasp.

The President and Compromise.

The democrat press, it will be remembered, traduced and slandered the president and cabinet because they refused to comply with the request of the rebel Alexander Stevens—vice president of the so-called Southern Confederacy—for a personal interview with the president. Stevens, they said, had come for the purpose of settling upon some plan by which this war might be stopped, the union reconstructed, and peace once again should bless this people, and with these alluring, but unwarranted propositions, capitalized and displayed at the head of every column, they hurled their vindictives at the president without stint. The president had, said they, willfully refused to listen to propositions of peace, proffered by the South, and thus had needlessly prolonged the war for partisan purposes. Of course the curt reply of Secretary Welles, as directed by the president, was to pointed to suit the taste of the democracy, as it might "irritate" the feelings of the southern slave holder.

We have before us the letter of instructions from Davis to Stevens which Stevens received before he came up on his fruitless (to himself) mission, and also the report of Stevens made to Davis after his return.

Davis says: "If objection is made to receiving your letter, on the ground that it is not addressed to Abraham Lincoln, as president, instead of commander-in-chief, etc., then you will present the duplicate letter, which is addressed to him as president, and signed by me as president. To this letter objection may be made on the ground that I am not recognized to be president of the confederacy. In this event you will decline any further attempt to confer on the subject of your mission, *as such conference is admissable only on the footing of perfect equality.*"

It will be observed that no conference was "admissable only on the footing of perfect equality." Who is weak enough to think a conference between Mr. Stevens and the president on the terms demanded would not have been viewed by foreign power as a tacit recognition, on our part, of the South as an independent nationality? This one act of the president was worth as much to the country as a victory in the field. The rebels felt it as much. They are hurt and "irritated" and hang their heads very much as the man did who was caught stealing sheep.

The Richmond *Examiner* is furious about it, and raves at Davis like a kicked cur. It winds up a long article on this subject thus:—

"The vice president went on his errand as far as Hampton Roads; was stopped by the enemy's admiral there, to whom he signified his desire to open communication with the federal government; kept two days in his steam tug on the water, and then dismissed with a flea in his ear. Now who will deny that the confederacy makes a sorrowful figure in this matter?"

Thus we have shown the *desired* object to be accomplished, the manner in which it was defeated, and how the rebels repine over it. It matters not however much President Lincoln may deserve the sympathy and encouragement and credit for what he does manfully for the interest of the entire country and the whole people, the democratic press will give him neither. They are swallowed up in their own narrowness of mind, and can see no good coming out of Nazareth.

The News.

Details of the assault on Fort Wagner, on the 22d, have been received, showing that our troops were repulsed after a gallant struggle and considerable loss.

Mexico has been declared an empire, with Napoleon to fill the throne in case Maxillman of Austria declines to accept.

Morgan and balance of command has been captured, and will be forwarded to Cincinnati.

Hon. John J. Crittenden died at Frankfort on the 26th, aged 77.

The private library of Jeff Davis has been captured, and a large quantity of treasonable correspondence brought to light, some of which dates as far back as 1856.

A Correction.

We beg leave to differ with the *Independent* of last week in the following particulars:

1. The article which it dignifies by the title of "strictures" was nothing more than downright blackguard.

2. We are not aware that we "renounced it [the republican party] full three months ago." Its principles as manifested by the call aforesaid suit us exactly, and we shall continue to act with the party until we find a better one.

3. *Our* ox was not gored; but we are inclined to think *some one*'s was—eh?

Bank's Official Report.

The official report from Gen. Banks, dated July 18th, says that with the fall of Port Hudson there fell into our hands over 5,500 prisoners, including one major general, one brigadier general, 20 pieces of heavy artillery, five complete batteries, four of field artillery, a good supply of projectiles for light and heavy guns, 40,000 pounds of cannon powder, 5,000 stands of arms, 15,000 rounds of small ammunition, besides a small amount of stores of various kinds. Also two steamers, one of which is very valuable. They will be of great service at this time.

Our Exchanges.

Chas. H. Slocum, formerly foreman of this office, has purchased the material of the Mankato *Independent* and issued the first number of the *Union*, a neatly printed seven column paper. It has the true ring, and no doubt will be well supported.

The Mankato *Record* has been enlarged, making a tasty six column sheet. It posseses the reputation of being one of the best local papers in the state.

During the late riot in New York forty buildings and residences were destroyed. The amount of damages estimated at $400,000, for which the city is liable. Gen. E. R. S. Canby has been assigned to the command of the city, and everything seems quiet.

State News.

PRETTY GOOD THAT.—During the month of June, two hundred and sixty entries were made in the Land Office at Winnebago City.—*Mankato Union.*

BAD SHOW.—R. B. Gibson esq., the efficient enrollment clerk for the southern portion of this county, informs us that out of seven hundred persons enrolled by him, not fifty per cent will pass a surgical examination and be declared able-bodied men.—*State Atlas.*

MILITARY.—Col. Saml. S. Eaton of the 32d Regiment, M. S. M., has appointed Harvy Officer, esq., as his adjutant. Mr. Officer is a gentleman who has had considerable experience in military matters, and will make a good adjutant.—*Press.*

An intelligent gentleman who recently traversed the fine agricultural district bordering on the Blue Earth River, informs us that the grain crop looks very well, and will generally average from fifteen to eighteen bushels per acre. Though not so heavy as last year, it is more regular, the entire crop being good.—*Mankato Record.*

BANK OF ISSUE.—We learn that Messrs. Smith & Dickenson contemplate starting a bank of issue at this place soon, with a capital of 25,000. Their issue will be secured by a deposite of government 5.20 bonds for the full amount, besides their individual liability Such currency will be safer than, and far preferrable to, any of the individual responsibility stuff of the New England States, now freely circulating among us.—*Red Wing Volunteer.*

NOT SO BAD.—Those of our farmers who have commenced harvesting their wheat crop, have been agreeably surprised to find that the yield per acre is vastly ahead of their expectations. The quality of grain is excellent, while the quantity will in most cases exceed half a crop. That "starvation," is not likely to occur next winter. The wheat crop all over the southern portions of this country is far better than that in the more northern townships.—*State Atlas.*

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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JUST PUBLISHED BY
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(Successor to M. DOOLADY,)
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Native of Charleston; for thirty years a resident of the Cotton States; and commonly known in the West as "the Alabama Refugee."
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By VICTOR HUGO.
Paper Covers. 75 pp. 16mo. 15c.

Trips in the Life of a Locomotive Engineer.
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Our Farm of Four Acres,
AND THE MONEY WE MADE BY IT.
From the 12th London Ed. by Harriet Martineau.
Paper Covers. 148 pp. 12mo. 25c. Cloth 38c.

These Books may be obtained at Retail, in this town, from the store of W. D. STANLEY, on Ramsey Street. 16-1m

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

P. O. Notice.--Summer Arrangement.

Mail going East closes at 11 o'clock, A.M.
Way mail down closes at 8 o'clock, P. M.
Mail for St. Paul closes on the arrival of the boat from below in the afternoon.
Faribault mail leaves at 6 o'clock A. M., closes at 9 o'clock P. M.
Office hours from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M.
WM. H. SKINNER, Post-Master.

GODEY for August is received, and is an excellent number. It is for sale at the bookstore.

ICE CREAM.—Lovers of this delicacy can have an excellent opportunity of gratifying their tastes at Mrs. THOMAN'S, on Ramsey Street.

NEW BOOKS.—Elsewhere may be found the advertisement of new books recently published by JOHN BRADBURN, of New York, which we commend to the trade. They are retailed by all bookstores.

SOLD OUT.—The firm of PARLIMAN & ANDREWS has been dissolved, Mr. ANDREWS having bought out the stock and continuing the business as heretofore. All kinds of repairing and engraving done in the very best manner, and at short notice.

ERROR.—In our report of the proceedings of the county board in last issue, in the appropriation for the benefit of the Williams Ferry Road, the types made us say $500 when it should have been but $200, the latter being the amount appropriated by the commissioners for that purpose.

RETURNED.—We are glad to see the familiar face of our friend R. W. O'BRIEN at his old post in the telegraph office. BOB has been quite a traveler since he left here, and is fresh from the sights of Washington and New York. We agree with him that Hastings is a very good place to be in.

AUCTION.—It will be seen by an advertisement elsewhere that the "Live Yankee," is not dead yet, the *Independent* to the contrary notwithstanding. Mr. COOK has gone to Chicago to procure his stock, and on his return, two or three weeks hence, will open in the auction and commission business. Particulars hereafter.

CLOTHING.—Happening into PRATT'S the other day we were shown a beautiful dress coat, made to order for a gentleman in Hudson, and the best garment we have seen for a long time. Mr. CHURCHILL has acquired an enviable reputation as a cutter during the short time he has been here, and we believe gives universal satisfaction. Particular attention given to custom work.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.—It is surprising to see the number of reapers, threshers, and other farming tools which have gone out of town the past week. It would seem as though every farmer in the county and vicinity had been investing in labor-saving utensils. They are assuredly much cheaper than hired help.

THE CIRCUS.—As advertised the mammoth show of CASTELLO & VAN VLECK'S was exhibited to the people of Hastings on Thursday afternoon and evening to crowded houses. It is undoubtedly, taking all things into consideration, the best circus that has visited the West, and is being well patronized wherever it goes.

PERSONAL.—J. S. TILDESLY, esq. General Western Agent of the Illinois Central Railroad, was in town last week looking after the interests of the popular and reliable road. This company holds the balance of power between the lake and river and prevents, in a great measure, those evils which would necessarily arise from a monopoly in the carrying trade. See advertisement.

COOL.—After spending a half day in hunting up the census of 1860 and previous years, footing up and compiling them, and comparing the results with the census of the present month as taken by Mr. TRUAX, we had the satisfaction of seeing our article used by a cotemporary, two days afterwards, as original matter, and without a word as to its source. Encouraging to honest toil, is n't it?

SOMETHING NEW.—MACOMBER has received another lot of new goods, among which is a magnificent opera-glass, microscopes, plated ware, etc. We do not know of another place in town where a half hour can be spent more pleasantly and profitably than by examining various specimens through his large microscope, and all free-gratis-for nothing. He always takes great pains to gratify the curiosity of those who improve the opportunity of calling upon him.

LECTURES.—Mr. KING has brought his course of lectures in this town to a close. They have been honest, ably delivered, and well attended. Better success could not have been wished for.

GAME.—We are informed by sportsmen that prairie chickens are quite abundant, and after the first of August it is presumed numbers of them will be killed. Of course no body would think of shooting one before that time.

UNAVOIDABLE.—Our faithful ally and invaluable assistant, the scissors, having been accidently mislaid, we are compelled to fill up this issue mainly with original matter. We hope this explanation will give satisfaction to our subscribers.

LOW WATER.—The Hudson *Star* says that a gentleman forded Lake St. Croix opposite that town, last week, with a horse and buggy. There will be a splendid chance for pre-emption on the bottoms next fall.

As proof of the old saying that there is no great loss without some small gain, we can point our readers to the numbers of fish caught this season in consequence of the low water. We understand that quite a quantity has been obtained in the slough above Nininger by stalking out on the bars, where water ought to be, and spearing them in the holes the receding fluid has left damp.

TO THE LADIES.—It has probably been observed by our readers, from the census table we published last week, that the females have a majority in town of *one*. Now if the odd woman will call at this office, and produce her vouchers to that effect, we will see that she receives a suitable testimonial at the hands of our citizens, who all, no doubt, would liberally contribute of their substance for such an object. Let not the fact of our being a bachelor deter her in the least.

THE DEMOCRAT VS. TOLL BRIDGES.—In some comments upon this question, which has provoked a considerable discussion between the *Democrat* and the Minneapolis papers, the *State Atlas* says: "We confess we are a little surprised that an editor who is 'democratic, and therefore loyal,' should not only be found publishing a semi-secesh newspaper, but actually trying to run a toll-gate without paying the toll."

LIBERAL.—At a union meeting held in the Methodist Church last Sunday evening which was addressed by Rev. W. H. JOBB, traveling agent for the Western Freedmen's Aid Commission, $58 in cash was collected, besides $15 75 subscribed to be paid afterwards. The object of this society is to aid the free negroes, assist them in providing homes and employment, and organize them into communities. It is a laudable one, and worthy of encouragement.

The harvest is progressing finely, and carelessly. We are not given to coveting or wishing for things out of our reach, nor will we in this instance, but still think that if we had the grain that will be wasted by careless harvesting in Dakota County the present year that it would decidedly overrun in value our earnings from other sources. We suppose the amount to be harvested and the scarcity of laborers does not warrant the farmers in taking too much pains in gathering their crops. But as it is, a walk over many of the fields would strike a person forcibly with the idea that Ruth, Naomi, & Co. could make comfortable fortunes in a short time by gleaning.

SPORTING CLUB.—At a meeting of the sportsmen of this city at NASH & HUDDLESTON'S office on the 16th inst., there was organized the Hastings Sporting Club, with the following officers elect:

President,—Dr. J. E. FINCH.
Vice President,—T. R. HUDDLESTON.
Secretary,—G. C. KING.
Treasurer,—JOHN F. NORRISH
Standing Committee, WALTER C. COLES, C. H. L. LANGE, JOHN C. MELOY.
Vigilance Committee,—H. S. JENNINGS, E. PARLIMAN, F. M LANGLEY.

They have already a membership of thirty-one, and seem to be flourishing finely. First irregular hunt of the club takes place Aug. 4th; the loosers to pay the supper for club. They meet at their rooms on or before 10½ P. M. of that day to count the results of the hunt.

They are to have a grand hunt on the 15th of August, at which time the one bringing in the most game will be declared captain.

COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.—Council met according to adjournment at 8 o'clock P. M., June 24, 1863. Present acting mayor Taylor, Alds. Meloy, Rhees, and Schaller.

Committee appointed in the matter of the petition of Rhienart Rush for the privilege of burning lime on the school square reported that they have made some progress, and asked for further time.

The following bills were presented:

C. B. Lowell for surveying road on town line between the town of Hastings and the town of Ravenna. Allowed $5 50.

Barnum, Clark, & Co, $37 22. Allowed, provided that they will take back the amount of lumber now on hand.

Fred Fisher, $39 15 for repairing sidewalks. Allowed in full.

M. McHugh for nails, $6 50. Allowed, provided he would take back all nails on hand and deduct the same from the bill.

On motion of Ald. Meloy the city clerk was instructed to give notice that bids will be received for building side walk on south side of Third Street.

On motion of Ald. Rhese the council adjourned till Friday evening, July 31.

DIED.

In Northfield, July 11th, 1863, SARAH JANE BIGHAM, aged 16 years, after a sickness of over a year.

The deceased had resided in Northfield for some time, but was formerly a studious and loyed member of Hastings Sabbath School, and was converted last winter. In May she was baptised by the Rev. I. T. Wilcox, Pastor of the Baptist Church in that place, who preached her funeral sermon. Ever since her confession she has enjoyed much of the presence of her Savior. She belonged to that race so much despised by some, and so deeply sympathized with by others. God grant that they all may come into the liberty of the Sons of God. *

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

P. B. COOK & CO.,
Auction and Commission Merchants, Hastings, Minn.
Cash advanced on consignments. 16-tf

ESTRAY.—STRAYED FROM THE premises of the subscriber, on the 19th inst., a pair of large, red, six year old oxen, each having a white spot on the hip and under the flank, and on the tip of the tail. One had a star in the forehead, and the other a hole through the right horn. Each had a rope around the horns when they left, and one a board in front. A liberal reward will be paid to any one returning the same or giving information as to where they may be found.

T. D. AYLSWORTH.
Pine Bend, July 25, 1863. 16-4*

NOTICE.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the undersigned will sell at public auction, in front of his dwelling-house in the town of Lakeville, Dakota County, Minnesota, on the 19th day of August, 1863, the following described personal property, the property of Owens Kelley, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy and pay the sum of fifty dollars and the costs of keeping said property until said 19th day of August, 1863, and the costs and expenses of sale, to-wit:

One spotted Cow. One red Cow, three years old. One red and white heifer, two years old. One red heifer, two years old. One red and white steer, two years old.

Said personal property will be sold to satisfy a lien which the undersigned has upon said property for keeping the same from about the first day of December, 1862, to the 15th day of April, 1863, amounting to thirty-five dollars, and to satisfy and pay the sum of fifteen dollars for keeping the same since the said 15th day of April, 1863. Said personal property was pledged to the undersigned as security for the payment of said thirty-five dollars and the cost and expense of keeping the same from and since said 15th day of April, 1863.

G. L. HOSMER.
Lakeville, July 24th, 1863. 16-3w*

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

The old reliable and

DIRECT ROUTE,

via Dunleith. Express passenger trains leave Dunleith morning and evening, making quick time and close connections to all points

EAST AND SOUTH.

No change of cars between Dunleith and Chicago. Elegant sleeping cars attached to night trains. Baggage checked through to all important points. Fare lower to southern points than any other railroad line, and as low to eastern cities as the lowest.

This is the only direct route to

St. Louis and Cairo,

and passengers will arrive at these points from eighteen to twenty-four hours quicker than by any route through Chicago.

Freight transported to Milwaukee, Chicago, or points South and East at as low rates and as quick time guaranteed as by any other route from the Mississippi River.

W. P. JOHNSON, Gen. Pass. Agt., Chi. W. R. ARTHUR, Gen. Supt. Chicago.
J. S. TILDESLY, Gen. Western Agent.

Inquire for tickets by Illinois Central Railroad.

SAMUEL ROGERS, JR., Agent.
Cor. Vermillion and 2d Streets,
16-3m Hastings, Minn.

THE CONSERVER

BY IRVING TODD.

Office Over the Bank of Hastings, Exchange Block, Second Street.

Republican Union Convention.

The republicans and all other unconditional union men throughout the state of Minnesota, who are earnest and honest supporters of the administration, and who will stand by it without fear or favor in all its efforts to crush rebellion and maintain the Union, and who desire to see no cessation of hostilities until the glorious old flag of our country shall wave over an united republic, "without a stripe erased or polluted, or a single star obscured," and all, in fine, who are uncompromisingly hostile to traitors, whether open-armed rebels in the South, or covert advocates in the North of a damaging and humiliating peace, will assemble in convention at St. Paul, at Ingersoll's Hall, on Wednesday, August 19, 1863, at 11 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of nominating candidates for the following offices:—

Governor,
Lieutenant Governor,
Secretary of State,
State Treasurer,
Attorney General,
Auditor of State,
Clerk of the Supreme Court.

The different counties will be entitled to be represented in the Convention by delegates, who are *bona fide* residents of the counties from which they are accredited, as follows:

Anoka	2 Morrison	1
Benton	2 Mower	2
Blue Earth	4 Nicollet	3
Brown	2 Olmsted	6
Carver	3 Pine	1
Chisago	2 Ramsey	8
Dakota	7 Renville	1
Dodge	3 Rice	5
Faribault	1 Scott	5
Fillmore	9 Sherburne	1
Freeborne	3 Sibley	3
Hennepin	8 Stearns	3
Isanti	1 Steele	2
Goodhue	6 St. Louis	1
Houston	5 Wabashaw	7
Le Sueur	4 Winona	6
McLeod	1 Wasecca	2
Meeker	1 Wright	3
Mille Lac	1 Washington	4

No delegates will be admitted from unorganized or uninhabited counties, not enumerated above.

By order of the Republican Central Committee.

ROBT. F FISK, Ch'n.
WILFORD L. WILSON,
ANDREW NESSEL,
D. BLAKELY,
C. H. GILFILLAN,
BENJ F. SMITH.

ST. PAUL, July 8, 1863.

County Convention.

The republicans of Dakota Co. and all who support the National Administration and are in favor of an earnest prosecution of the war, are hereby requested to elect delegates in the several towns in the county to represent them in a County Convention to be holden in Teutonia Hall in the city of Hastings, on Saturday, the 15th day of August, 1863, at 1 o'clock P. M., to elect seven delegates to attend the Republican Union Convention to be holden in St. Paul on the 19th day of August aforesaid.

The different towns will be entitled to a representation by delegates who are bona fide residents of the town from which they are accredited as follows:

Hastings 7; Ravenna 2; Nininger 3; Inver Grove 4; West St. Paul 3; Mendota 3; Eagan 3; Rosemount 3; Burnsville 3; Lakeville 3; Eureka 3; Empire City 2; Scioto 2; Waterford 2; Green Vale 2; Castle Rock 2; Lebanon 2; Marshan 2; Randolph 2; Douglass 1; Vermillion 2; Hampton 3.

The citizens of each town will meet at the place of holding the last township election on Thursday, August 13th, at 2 o'clock P. M., unless otherwise ordered by the town committee.

Per order of Republican Co. Committee.
Hastings, July 21, 1863.

Correspondence.

The Chicago Times and Democratic Faith. No 5.

Editor of Conserver:

The soldiers are our defenders. Through their noble action and heroic efforts we expect to see the union restored, rebels put down, and the laws enforced. For this they took up arms, and for nothing short of it are they willing to lay them down.

But while all union men have upheld them in this praiseworthy undertaking and patriotic resolve, democrats, I do not say all, have slandered them, and done all they could to build up a "fire in the rear."

We have seen what the *Times* has threatened to do with those who have so nobly left all the endearments of home for the perils of the battle-field in defense of our government.

The *Eastern Illinoisan*, a democratic paper published at Marshall, Ill., says the soldiers "*went for the mere purpose of plunder.*"

The *Independent Press*, also democratic, thus accuses the soldiers of being theives: "Five hundred thousand men are employed to steal negroes from their southern masters." Other papers in the interest of Vallandigham and the slave drivers say the soldiers are "abolition hordes" and "Lincoln hell hounds."

While the democratic papers have teemed with denunciation of the union soldiers and their actions, they have not had one word of condemnation to utter against the men who would destroy this government, and on its ruins erect another, the corner stone of which shall be human slavery.

Is not this a significant fact? They—the southern man-sellers—are guilty of all the crimes known to law. And as Hon. Edward Cary says have but two rights—"a constitutional right to be hung and a divine right to be damned."

Democrats no tonly abuse the soldiers, but they encourage them to desert. Democratic fathers write to their sons to come home, that the government is weak and dare not punish.

As an instance of how democratic fathers talk and write to their sons, submit the following facts. I might write of a stronger case, one making outwardly a larger show of copperheadism, but I relate this because I am personally acquainted with all the parties and the facts.

And for the purposes of this article and the sake of some of the parties concerned I shall mention no names, simply remarking that the parties when at home are residents of a flourishing city in central Illinois, and that the father of the son is the inventor of one of the best grain harvesters now in use. The father was, is now, and always will be, a democrat. At the beginning of this war he, with the rest of the democrats opposed coercion, and favored a compromise on any basis that would suit the man-sellers. He succeeded in keeping his son, a promising young man and an only son, at home until '62 when the president called for three hundred thousand men. The son felt that it was a duty that he owed the government and his country to volunteer. He asked the privilege, but the father refused because the war was for freedom and against slavery. The son was patriotic and loyal, but wherever he went he was coldly received and pointed at as the son of a sympathizer. On this account young ladies refused to keep his company, his name had become a reproach, this he could not, nor would not, brook. He resolved to demonstrate clearly that however much his father and friends might be sympathizers, he was not one. Consequently on short notice he left for the nearest camp, but just before reaching it he was overhauled by the father and taken back home. Another week and he disappeared without notice and weeks and months rolled around before he was heard from, and then word came that he was a private in the 18th Ills. Volunteers in Tennessee, under Gen. Grant. That the son wrote home and received letters from father and mother in reply, is witnessed by the following extract from a letter written by the son to his mother, and dated "Jackson, Tenn., April 8th 1863." The son says; "DEAR MOTHER: I received with pleasure your letter of the 2d, I also received, in the same envelope, a letter from father, which I think is very insulting to the soldiers. He says: '*Your letter contains the spirit of the vipers with whom you associate.*' Allow me to tell him that it was not the spirit of my associates, but my own belief. I call all men, either republicans or democrats, who sympathise with the rebellion, copperheads."

That is enough to illustrate my point. The son at once replies to the father and gives the reason why the father calls the soldiers "*vipers.*" It will be remembered that at the very beginning of this series of articles I stated the difference between the democrat and the war democrat. On the strength of the above facts let me draw the distinction again. The father is a democrat, he refused to allow the son to volunteer. He denounced the soldiers as "vipers" and their leaders as "blood thirsty officers." The son is a war democrat; he volunteered by leaving home at an unknown hour, and joined a regiment on the battle-field; he associated with the union soldiers and defended them and the cause for which they fight. Here is the difference between the two. One is a democrat and a copperhead, the other is a war democrat and a loyal union man. Do I overdraw the picture when I say that is the exact difference between all democrats and war democrats?

Have I succeeded in showing that the Chicago *Times* was the leading journal of democracy in the West?

To do so I did not think it was necessary to refer to the peace meetings lately held in New York and the speeches then and there made and the resolutions passed. Nor to the Ohio democratic convention, the speeches there made, the resolutions passed, and the nomination of Vallandigham. Nor to the Illinois democratic state convention, the resolutions passed endorsing the New York peace movement, the denunciation of the government, a declared opposition to a further prosecution of the war, and a demand for peace; all of which were endorsed and heralded far and wide by the *Times*. It has been my endeavor to show the character and conduct and teaching of the *Times*, its vileness, its meanness, its copperheadism, and then connect it with the democratic party by showing in the action of the members of that party—the ones who attend the conventions and get the nominations and do all the work, and in fact the ones who control the entire machinery of the party—that the *Times* but sanctioned, and echoed, and gave encouragement to the tone and spirit of the democratic party.

In doing this I have been given credit to the pretensions of the *Times*. Some time in April, '61, the Springfield (Ills.) *Journal*, a republican paper, published the following paragraph:

"All partisan distinctions have faded out of sight. Democrats and republicans have locked shields and stand shoulder to shoulder in behalf of their country and its flag. As an evidence of the feeling of loyalty animating the democracy, it is reported that a committee of leading democrats headed by Walter C. Gurnee, late candidate for mayor, called upon the proprietor of the Chicago *Times*, a rank secession sheet, and notified him that unless his paper ceased to preach treason, the democracy would put it and its editor into the Chicago River."

On the 19th day of April, the *Times* published the paragraph above quoted, and then replied in the following language:—

"We need not repeat to the world that this paragraph is a lie made out of whole cloth. No committee of any kind has waited on us for any purpose, nor have we seen Mr. Gurnee for months. *Nor do the great body of the democrats differ from us in the least.*"

That this statement of the *Times*—that "the great body of the democrats do not differ from in the least" is true, is abundantly proven in the fact that every democratic paper in the West publishes the prospectus of the *Times*, and recommends the sheet to the people as a "good conservative democratic journal."

Taking this fact to be fully substantiated, the union men of the country will know where to find democrats and what to expect at their hands. While we find them banded together and armed to resist the draft by mob violence, murdering peaceable union men, and destroying property, planing resistance to the government, meditating treason, desiring the overthrow and death of a lawfully and constitutionally elected president and governors, simply because they were unconditional union men, encouraging the slaveholder rebellion, inciting insurrection, denouncing the government, opposing a further prosecution of the war, demanding peace at any price, proposing a reconstruction of the Union with New England left out in the cold, defending slavery and cursing freedom, encouraging idleness and intemperance, discouraging free labor and honest toil, pandering to the weakness and vice of ignorance and ever upholding the wrong and denouncing the right. We shall find in the future as we have in the tried past that the war democrats—the men whom the *Times* denounce as "abolitionists of the most radical and destructive kind,"—are uniting shoulder to shoulder and hand to hand with republicans, thus forming a great union host, steadily and surely marching to the tune of the constitution and the union for the defense of those rights and principles held sacred in the hearts of all true men—constitutional freedom and republican form of government.

Such is the true picture feebly drawn, I would that it was otherwise, but I have dealt with things as I found them, and related facts as they stand on the record.

What a blessing it would be if a man could truthfully say of democrats, "Well done thou good and faithful servants." The rebellion would have been ended ere this and peace, honorable peace, would have blest this land, but the nation's sins were too great, and democracy too much corrupted.

The subject of which I write is inexhaustable, but I am reminded that I must draw these articles to a close, they having been longer than was first intended.

Let me subjoin the following as the sentiments of the author of these cursory remarks, and if believing in them makes one "weak minded," "fanatical," "puny tool" and an "abolitionist," then commend me to weak mindedness, etc.

Some friends of Mr. Douglas living in St. Louis, not believing the telegraphic reports from Washington City, to the effect that the great statesman and true patriot was in favor of his country, and had denounced the traitorous designs of the South, concluded to have direct communication with him and received the following plump, hearty, and pungent reply:

WASHINGTON, April 15, 1861.

To T. E. Courtenay:—

Without having been consulted or endorsing any particular measure, I am for my country and against all assailants. S. A. DOUGLAS.

James Madison, one of the revolutionary patriots, and the "father of the constitution," writing under the head of "Advice to my country" said:

"The advice nearest my heart and deepest in my convictions is, *that the union of the states be cherished and perpetuated.* Let the open enemy be regarded as a Pandora with her box opened, and the disguised one as the serpent creeping with his deadly wiles into Paradise." *

AGRICULTURAL.

Wonders of the Atmosphere.

The atmosphere rises above us with its etherial dome arching towards Heaven, of which it is the most perfect synonym and symbol. It floats around us like that grand object which the apostle John saw in his vision, "a sea of glass like unto a crystal." So massive is it, that when it begins to stir, it tosses about great ships like playthings, and sweeps city and forest like snowflakes to destruction before it.

And yet it is so mobile that we have lived for years in it before we can be persuaded that it exists at all, and the great bulk of mankind never realize the truth that they are bathed in an ocean of air. Its weight is so enormous that iron shivers before it like glass, yet a soap bubble sails through it with impunity, and the tiniest insect waves it aside with its wing. It ministers lavishly to all our senses. We touch it not, but it touches us. Its warm south wind brings back color to the pale face of the invalid; its cool west winds refresh the fevered brow and make the blood mantle to our cheeks; even its north blasts brace into new vigor the hardened children of rugged climates.

The eye is indebted to it for all the magnificence of sunrise, the brightness of midday, the chastened radience of the morning, and the clouds that cradle near the setting sun. But for it, the rainbow would want its "triumphant arch," and the winds would not send the firey messengers on errands around the heavens; the cold ether would not send snow feathers on the earth, nor would drops of dew gather on the flowers. The kindly rain would never fall, nor hailstorm nor fog diversify the face of the sky; our naked globe would turn its tanned and unshadowed forehead to the sun; and one dreary, monotonous blaze of light and heat dazzle and burn up all things.

Were there no atmosphere, the evening sun would in a moment set, and, without warning, plunge the earth into darkness. But the air keeps in her hand a shield of her rays, and lets them slip but slowly through her fingers, so that the shadows of evening are gathered by degrees, and the flowers have time to bow their heads, and each creature space to find a place of rest, and to nestle to repose. In the morning, the garish sun would at one bound burst from the bosom of the night, and blaze above the horizon; but the air watches for his coming, and sends first but one little ray to announce his approach, and then another, and then a handful; and so gently draws aside the curtain of night, and slowly lets the light fall on the face of the sleeping earth, and like man she goes forth again to labor until evening.—*Quaterly Review.*

Put Flowers on Your Table.

Set flowers on your table—a whole nosegay if you can get it, or but two or three, or a single flower; a rose, a pink—a daisy. Bring a few daisies and buttercups from your last field walk, and keep them alive in a little water; aye, preserve but a branch of clover, or a handful of flowering grass—one of the most elegant, as well as the cheapest, of Nature's productions—and you have something on your table that reminds you of the beauties of God's creation, and gives you a link with the poets and sages that have done it most honor. Put a rose, or a lily, or a violet, on your table, and you and Lord Bacon have a custom in common; for that great and wise man was in the habit of having flowers in season upon his table—morning, we believe, noon and night; that is to say, at all his meals, for dinner, in his time, was at noon. And why should he not have flowers at all his meals, seeing that they were growing all day? Now here is a fashion that shall last you forever, if you please—never changing with silks and velvets, and silver forks, nor dependent upon caprice or change to give them importance or a sensation. The fashion of the garments of heaven and earth endures forever, and you may adorn your tables with specimens of their drapery—with flowers out of the fields, and golden beams out of the blue ether. Flowers on a morning table are specially suitable to the time. They look like the happy wakening of the creation; they bring the perfumes of the breath of Nature into your room; they seem the representatives and embodiments of the very smiles of your home, the graces of its good-morrow—proofs that some intellectual beauty is in ourselves, or those about us; some home Aurora (if we are so lucky as to have a companion), helping to strew our life with sweets, or in ourselves some masculine mildness not unworthy to possess such a companion, or unlikely to gain her.

CLEANING MILK VESSELS.—A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette* says there is no product of the farm that presents as much difference as butter. This arises chiefly from using vessels for holding the milk, and utensils in making the butter, which are soured. In my notice of the effects of having soured troughs in sugar making, I stated that acidity was fatal to good sugar making. It is not less so in butter making. Milk has a peculiar acid, very easily formed, which entirely takes away that rich, sweet, fine flavor belonging to good butter. A very little soured cream or milk on vessels rapidly generates enough acid to take it away. To avoid this great care is requisite. Cleanliness only is not sufficient in having the vessels well washed, but they must be carefully washed in hot water, and should be boiled in it also. But as cream is very apt to stick, even in good washing, when the vessels are boiled in water, some pearlash or soda should be put in it, which destroys any acidity that may be about the vessels. They should then be sunned, although some good butter makers dispense with it when soda is used.

THE CONSERVER.

Published every Tuesday Morning at HASTINGS, DAKOTA COUNTY, MINNESOTA.

Terms.

Single copy one year	$ 2 00
" " six months	1 00
" " three months	50
Five copies, to one address	8 75
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Twenty " " " and one to getter up of club	30 00

Payment invariably in advance.

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Special notices 15 cents per line for first insertion and ten cents for each subsequent insertion.

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BUSINESS CARDS.

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THE BANK OF HASTINGS.

FOLLETT & RENICK, Bankers. Dealers in domestic and Exchange, Foreign, State, and County Scrip, Exchange Block, Second street, Hastings, Minn.

THORNE'S BANK.

Transacts a general Banking Business, deals in Eastern and Sterling Exchange, Bank Notes, Gold, Silver, etc.
Special attention given to collections.
J. L. THORNE, Banker.
Hastings, Jan. 1, 1863. 43-tf

Attorneys.

ELI ROBINSON,

Attorney and Counselor at Law, Hastings, Minnesota. 13-tf

C. W. NASH. T. R. HUDDLESTON.
NASH & HUDDLESTON,

Attorneys and Counselors at Law. Corner of Sibley and Second streets, Hastings, Minn.

H. S. JENNINGS,

Attorney-at-Law. Office over A. M. Pett's drug store. Hastings, Minn.
June 30, 1863. 12-tf

A. M. HAYES. O. T. HAYES.
A. M. & O. T. HAYES,

Attorneys at Law, Vermillion street, near Second, Hastings, Minn.

S. SMITH. R. W. MONTGOMERY.
SMITH & MONTGOMERY.

Attorneys at Law, Hastings, Minn. Office on First Street, in Gardner's new Stone Block. 41-tf

P. HARTSHORN,

Attorney and Counselor at Law, Justice of the Peace, and Conveyancer. Office, on Ramsey street, over the Post Office, Hastings. 32

JNO. R. CLAGETT. F. M. CROSBY
CLAGETT & CROSBY,

Attorneys and Counselors at Law, Hastings, Minnesota. Particular attention given to obtaining half-pay pensions for widows and minor children of deceased soldiers, invalid pensions by reason of disability incurred in the military service of the United States, and bounties and arrears of pay due relatives of deceased soldiers.
Hastings, Dec, 1, 1862. 34-tf

Physicians.

OTTO STANNIS,

Homeopathic Physician and Surgeon. Office on Second street, opposite Thorn, Norrish & Co's. Hastings.

H. O. MOWERS,

Surgeon Dentist, Hastings. Office—North side Second street, between Ramsey and Sibley, over Thorne & Norrish's store.

DR. J. E. FINCH,

Physician and Surgeon, Hastings, Minn. Office corner of Second and Sibley Streets, rear of Nash & Huddleston's law office.
Hastings, June 30, 1863. 12-tf

C. C. RIGHTER. Z. B. NICHOLS.
RIGHTER & NICHOLS,

Homeopathic Physicians, Hastings, Minn. Will attend promptly to all professional calls. Office over City Drug Store. 40-tf

Printing.

IRVING TODD,

Book and Job Printer, Second Street, Hastings, Minn. All kinds of plain and ornamental printing neatly and cheaply executed. The latest styles of type, cuts, and border on hand, and shall always keep up with the times. Particular attention given to orders from the country. Office over Bank of Hastings, Exchange Block.

Miscellaneous.

CHARLES B. LOWELL,

General Land Agent, Civil Engineer, and Deputy Co Surveyor of Dakota County.

MRS. MARY TORRANCE,

Private Boarding House, has removed from Second Street to the stand formerly known as the City Hotel, Ramsey street, Hastings.

GEORGE KENNEDY,

Fashionable Barber and Hair Dresser, will attend promptly to all calls in his line. Ladies' hair cut and curled to order. Shop on Second Street, opposite Thorne & Norrish's.
Hastings, May 14th, 1863. 5-tf

WM. SMITH,

Carriage and Wagon Maker, corner Vermillion and Fourth streets, Hastings. I am prepared to do all kinds of Wagon and Carriage work in the best possible manner, and at short notice.

C. HALDEN

Painters and Paper Hangers, Shop, corner of Vermillion and Fifth streets, Hastings, Min. Carriage Painting done with neatness and dispatch.

CHARLES SCHROTH,

Butcher and Dealer in all kinds of Meat. He would inform his old customers and all others, that he continues to keep the best and freshest meat, of all sorts, at his old stand, one door below Edison Bl'k. His customers will be sure to find everything all right. 22

JULIUS HOURIET

Offers the largest stock of Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry in town, which he will sell at lower prices than any other house. Repairing done of all kinds, and warranted for one year. Call in before purchasing elsewhere Shop on Ramsey Street, between 2d and 3d.
Hastings, May 14, 1863. 5-1y

J. B. VANDERWERKER,

Manufacturer of Harness and Saddlery Goods. Keeps constantly on hand Coarse and Fine Harness, Saddles, Bridles, Whips, Fly Nets, Horse Collars of extra quality. Particular attention paid to Repairing, on short notice. Carriages Trimmed in the latest style and finish. I would say to my customers that I am thankful for past favors, and hope for a continuance of their patronage. I will give them a better article and cheaper than they can buy in Minnesota.

MRS. MARY E. TAPLEY

Has just opened on Ramsey Street, at the stand lately occupied by Mrs. Bixby, a very choice and well selected stock of millinery goods, to which she invites the attention of the ladies of this city and its vicinity. Having secured the services of a competent and fashionable milliner, and provided herself with the latest patterns, she is prepared to serve the ladies in millinery and dress making in the most approved and latest styles. Mrs. T. will keep her stock well replenished with such articles as may be called for in the market, and by employing none but the very best help, and a faithful attention to her business, she hopes to merit and receive the patronage of the public. 4-tf

DRY GOODS.

GEO. NEWMAN, Hastings, Minn.
A. R. NEWMAN, Mianus, Ct.
E. B. HEWES, " "

GEO. NEWMAN,

DEALER IN

DRY GOODS,

CLOTHING,

BOOTS AND SHOES,

HATS AND CAPS,

HASTINGS, MINN.

Having the advantage of resident Eastern buyers, who are intimately acquainted with New York, Hartford, and Boston markets, combined with an experience of thirty years in the purchase and selection of goods, we are prepared to offer as good an assortment of goods and at as low figures as any house in the state.

A LARGE assortment of New Goods, now opening at NEWMAN'S.

BEST assortment of Dress Goods in town at NEWMAN'S.

BALMORALS a new lot just received at NEWMAN'S.

MAGIC and Double Ruffilins at NEWMAN'S.

VELVET Ribbons and Buttons, a fine lot at NEWMAN'S.

SHEETINGS, Shirtings, stripes, ticks, and denims, best stock in town at NEWMAN'S.

ONE PRICE and Cash only are the terms at NEWMAN'S.

BLANKETS, a large lot at NEWMAN'S.

BUFFALO OVER SHOES, by the pair or case at NEWMAN'S.

HOOP SKIRTS, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, and 40 hoops each at NEWMAN'S.

SHAWLS now selling cheap at NEWMAN'S.

LADIES', Misses', and Children's Shoes of every style at NEWMAN'S.

FLANNELS, red, green, blue, and white, at NEWMAN'S.

PHILLIP'S Urivaled Waxed Cotton to be found only at NEWMAN'S.

CALL and examine before purchasing elsewhere, at NEWMAN'S.

NEW GOODS received weekly by express at NEWMAN'S.

Hastings, Feb. 3, 1863. 43-tf

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

BRICK DRUG STORE,

R. J. MARVIN,

Dealer in

DRUGS,
MEDICINES,
CHEMICALS,
ETC., ETC.

On hand a large stock of

PAINTS,
OILS,
COLORS,
GLASS, AND
PAINTERS' STOCK GENERALLY.

Also

Garden and Field

SEEDS.

Please give me a call before purchasing. Try my goods and prices, which is a better test than *blowing*.
May 1, 1863. 3-tf

IMPORTANT TO FARMERS.

PETT,

AT THE

CITY DRUG STORE,

has a fine assortment of

Garden and Field Seeds,

consisting of

Minnesota Timothy,
Kentucky Blue Grass,
Red Top,
Imported Ruta Baga Turnip,
Large White Norfolk "
Sugar Cane,
Onion Seed by the bbl,
Long Orange Carrot,
Mangel Wurtzel Beet for stock,
Field Peas,

A large and choice stock of

FLOWER AND GARDEN SEEDS.

These are all last year's seeds, and are from the best gardens in the United States. 47-tf

GROCERIES, ETC.

GROCERIES, VEGETABLES,
BUTTER,
EGGS,
CHEESE,
STONE AND
WOODEN WARE,
FRUIT, AND
CONFECTIONERY
CIGARS AND TOBACCO,

Can be found as cheap and of as good quality at the

Fruit and Variety Store,

opposite post-office, as at any other place in the city.

J. B. TINKLEPAUGH & Co.
Hastings, May 14, 1863.

DRY GOODS & GROCERIES.

NEW CHEAP STORE.

MARK WILLSON

Has opened a new stock of

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES, READY-MADE CLOTHING, ETC., ETC.,

One door east of Pringle's Hardware Store, Hastings. All of which will be disposed of at the lowest prices, for *ready pay only*. Cash customers will find the new store the place to get the greatest amount of goods for the least money. Those wishing good articles at low prices will please call at Willson's New Cash Store. 12-3m*

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

EYRE & HOLMES,

Dealers in

DRY GOODS,

Groceries and Provisions,

Wooden and Willow Ware,

BOOTS & SHOES,

Tobacco and Cigars.

Call in and see one of the best stocks of goods ever brought to this market. Store corner of Second and Ramsey Streets.

Dundas Flour, a choice article, for sale.
EYRE & HOLMES.
Hastings, April 20, 1863. 2-tf

THE NEW STORE.

DRAPER & BALLARD,

HASTINGS, MINN.,

Have opened in Exchange Block a large well selected assortment of

GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

and solicit an examination of their goods and low prices.

We have in store

GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
SALT,
NAILS, GLASS,
READY MADE CLOTHING,
HATS AND CAPS,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
FARMING TOOLS, &c,

Our stock is large and complete, and will be sold at

WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

We have made arrangements with Messrs. HARRISON to keep on hand a large supply of their excellent Flour
The celebrated Moline Plow for sale.
DRAPER & BALLARD.
May 1, 1863. 3-tf

1863. SPRING. 1863.

THORNE, NORRISH, & CO.,

Wholesale and Retail

DEALERS,

Again solicit public attention to their unusual large stock of new

FANCY DRESS GOODS,
STAPLE DRY GOODS,
HATS AND CAPS,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
GROCERIES, ETC.,
CROCKERY,

all of which we have bought during the late panic in New York very low, and shall sell the same

CHEAP FOR CASH.

Thanking the public for their past liberal patronage, would respectfully request a continuance of the same.

THORNE, NORRISH, & Co.
May 7th, 1863. 4-tf

THE CONSERVER.

Dipping up the Water.

Kneeling by the stream I saw
Kate, the farmer's daughter,
Drinking in her rosy palm,
Dipping up the water.

She had thrown her hat aside,
Bare were arm and shoulder;
Each unconscious arm displayed,
Made my love the bolder.

So I slowly, tenderly,
Went and knelt beside her,
Drank with her from out the stream—
Blushing Kitty Ryder.

And I said, "The poets tell us
Life is like a river:
Shall we not its waters sweet,
Always drink together?"

Many years have passed us by,
Like the flowing water,
But I drink life's stream to-day
With Kate, the farmer's daughter.

A BIBLE LESSON.—A learned pedagogue at Nantucket used every morning to read passages in the Bible, and expounded the same as he proceeded, in order that he might, by asking questions as to what they remembered of his comments, ascertain who were the bright boys of the school. On one occasion he read from the book of Job thus:

"There was a man in the land of Uz, and his name was Job, who feared God and eschewed evil. Eschewed evil; that is, eschewed evil as I do tobacco—he would have nothing to do with it."

With this very clear and forcible elucidation of the word "eschew," he proceeded, and a number of verses were read and commented on in a similar clear and intelligible manner.

After a long interval, when the young mind had had time to digest its food, the pedagogue called upon one of the youngest boys, and the following dialogue ensued:

"Who was the man that lived in Uz? inquired the schoolmaster.

"Job."

"Was he a good man?"

"Yes."

"What did he do?"

"He chewed tobacco when nobody else would have anything to do with it." was the answer.

The boy was permitted to take his seat.

AN ASTONISHED AGENT.—As a polite omnibus agent was going through the ladies' car, checking baggage, he asked a very pretty young lady if she had any baggage she wished taken to the hotel.

"No sir," was her reply

The agent then asked her if she desired a "buss."

She instantly gave him a very sweet smile and replied;

"No, sir, I am not in a bussing humor this evening."

The agent dropped his memorandum book, hastily retired to the baggage car, and said he felt unwell.

4 TITER IN RE, AND SO 4TH.—There is a young man in the United States army who was born July 4, at 4 o'clock P. M., at No. 44 in a street in Boston, is the fourth child, has four names, enlisted in the Newton company, which joined the 4th battalion, 44th regiment, and on the 4th of September was appointed 4th Corporal, and has gone forth to defend his country.—*Louisville Journal.*

WOMAN'S RIGHTS.—"Will you please to permit a lady to occupy this seat?" said one gentleman to another, in a railroad car. "Is she an advocate of woman's rights?" asked the gentleman who was invited to vacate. "She is," was the reply. "Well, then, let her take the benefit of her doctrine, and stand up."

KNOTS.—"We want you to make us for the church," said a vestryman to a carpenter, "two new commandment boards. We want them of free sound timber, with no knots in them." "You'd better take some of the 'nots' out of the commandments, then," replied the carpenter."

AHEAD OF THE MAIL.—"Pat, you have dated your letter a week ahead. It is not so late in the month by one week, you spalpeen." "Troth, boy, indade an' it's meself what is wanting sweet Kathleen to get it in advance of the mail. Shure, I'll not care if she gets it three days afore it is written, me darlin."

BARBAROUS.—"Does the razor take hold well?" inquired a barber who was shaving a man from the country. "Yes," replied the customer, with tears in his eyes, "it takes hold first rate, but don't let go worth a cent."

A man in Michigan, not long since committed suicide by drowning. As the body could not be found, the coroner held an inquest on his hat and bottle found on the bank of the lake.

Verdict—found empty.

A young fellow who came up to London to see the rejoicings at the royal wedding, entered an eating house in the Strand, and upon the bill of fare being handed to him by the waiter, remarked, "that he didn't care 'bout reading now—he'd wait till after dinner."

"What's whisky bringing?" inquired a dealer in the article. "Bringing men to the gallows, and women and children to want," was the truthful reply.

A fellow out West gets off the following definition of a widow: "One who knows what's what, and is desirous of further information on the subject.

A Yankee doctor has recently got up a remedy for hard times. It consists of ten hours' labor, well worked in.

BATCHELDER'S COLUMN.

GREAT ATTRACTIONS

AT THE

OLD STAND.

GEO. F. BATCHELDER,

(Successor to North & Carll)

WHOLESALE

AND

RETAIL

Dealer in

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES,

Boots and Shoes,

HARDWARE, ETC.,

HASTINGS, MINN.

Having laid in an unusually heavy stock of staple wares, would invite the attention of the public to my large assortment of

Goods,

Consisting of Imported and Domestic

SILKS, DELAINES,

LAWNS AND

CALICOES,

also to my stock of Foreign and Domestic

SHEETINGS,

These goods were purchased at exceedingly low rates, and am therefore enabled to sell at prices to suit the times.

A well assorted stock of

Hats and Caps,

for Men and Boys, of the latest styles.

READY-MADE

CLOTHING,

a fine assortment, custom made, from the best of cloths, bought expressly for this market, and will be sold at reasonable figures, for cash only.

A choice stock of pure and fresh

GROCERIES

Just received from the East, where especial attention was paid to their selection.

A fine lot of assorted

Boots and Shoes,

comprising Gent's, Ladies', Boy's, and Misses', of all varieties. The especial attention of farmers is invited to a large and complete stock of

HARDWARE.

The celebrated Moline Plow always on hand.

A long experience in and close supervision of the business, and personal attention to the buying of goods, gives confidence that entire satisfaction will be rendered to patrons. Customers will be waited on by experienced and accommodating salesmen, and their wishes promptly attended to. All goods warranted as represented.

GEO. F. BATCHELDER.

Hastings, June 9, 1863. 9-tf

HARDWARE.

ATTENTION EVERY BODY!

Buy Where You Can Buy Cheapest and get Good Articles.

If you want good hoes and forks, go to Thomas' Hardware Store.

If you want good scythes and snaths cheap, go to Thomas'.

HARDWARE.

If you want fine table and pocket cutlery, go to Thomas' Cheap Store.

If you want nails or iron cheap, go straight to Thomas', and no where else.

If you want any kind of tools cheap and good, go to Thomas.

If you want hatchets or axes of the best quality, go to Thomas' Cheap Store.

If you want kerosene oil cheap and good go to Thomas.

HARDWARE.

If you want stoves and tinware of the best quality and cheap as the cheapest, go to the cheap hardware store of John Thomas.

If you want locks, latches, butts and screws, or any kind of house trimmings, Thomas' is the place to buy.

If you want sheep shears, gopher traps, smooth irons, iron bench screws, augurs, augur bitts, hand bells, cow bells, or any article kept in a hardware store, go to Thomas' and get it cheap and of the best quality.

HARDWARE.

Try it and see if you cannot make money at it.

JOHN THOMAS.

Hastings, May 14, 1863. 5-tf

HARDWARE.

M. MC HUGH,

Dealer in

HARDWARE,
TINWARE,
STOVES, ETC.,

Corner of Second and Vermillion Streets, Hastings, Minnesota,

has on hand and is constantly receiving a general assortment and a full supply of

Iron,
Nails,
Tinware,
Glass,
Sash,
And
Putty,

Also the best stock of

CUTLERY

ever before exhibited in this market. These goods have been bought expressly for this trade, and will be sold on the most reasonable terms for cash.

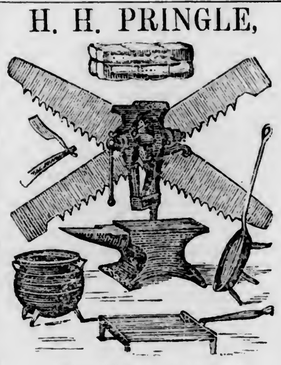
I am also agent for, and have on hand, the celebrated

STEWART COOKING STOVE,

known to be the best cooking stove manufactured.

Hastings, May 14, 1863. 5-tf

H. H. PRINGLE,



Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

HARDWARE, IRON, NAILS,

STOVES AND TINWARE,

Mechanics' Tools,

Building Materials,

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,

PAINTS, OILS, GLASS,

SASH, DOORS, BLINDS, ETC

HASTINGS, MIN.

TIN,

SHEET IRON & COPPER W'K

ON HAND OR MADE TO ORDER.

SEWING MACHINES.

SINGER & CO.'S LETTER A FAMILY Sewing Machine, with all the new improvements (Hemmer, Braider, Binder, Feller, Tucker, Corder, Gatherer, etc.), is the cheapest and best and most beautiful of all machines for family sewing and light manufacturing purposes. It makes the interlocked stitch (which is alike on both sides), and has great capacity for sewing all kinds of cloth, and with all kinds of thread. Even leather, as well as the finest muslin, may be sewn to perfection on this machine. It will use 200 spool cotton as well as No. 30 linen thread. What it can do can only be known by seeing the machine tested. The folding-top case is among the most valuable of the new improvements. It may be opened out as a spacious and substantial table to sustain the work, and when the machine is not in may be *folded* into a box, which protects the working parts of the machine. There is no other machine to equal the Letter A in simplicity, durability, rapidity, and certainty of correct action at all rates of speed. The family sewing machine is fast becoming as popular for family use as Singer & Co.'s manufacturing machines are for manufacturing purposes.

The branch offices are well supplied with silk, twist, thread, needles, oil, etc., of the very best quality

Send for a pamphlet and a copy of Singer & Co.'s Gazette.

I. M. SINGER & Co.,
458 Broadway, New York.

St. Paul Office, 250 Third Street.

Milwaukee Office, No 17 Newhall House.

J. N. Bill agent in Hastings. 47-tf

PRINTING.

ALL KINDS OF

PRINTING

Neatly and Cheaply Executed

AT THE

CONSERVER OFFICE.

Cards,

Programmes,

Bill-Heads,

Circulars,

Posters,

Etc.,

Printed to Order and at

SHORT NOTICE.

Having received a choice supply of

NEW MATERIAL

from the East, am prepared to do

PLAIN AND FANCY WORK,

in styles to defy competition.

Orders from the country promptly attended to.

IRVING TODD.

FURNITURE.

H. BUTTURFF,

Manufacturer and Dealer in

FURNITURE, UPHOLSTERY,

DOMESTIC WILLOW WARE,

CRIBS, HOBBY HORSES,

PROPELLERS, BABY-JUMPERS,

FEATHERS, PILLOWS, MATRESSES

COMFORTERS, WINDOW SHADES,

TABLE and FLOOR OIL CLOTH,

CARPETS, CURLED HAIR, etc. etc.

PARLOR FURNITURE,

Cane Seat and Common Chairs, Extention, Dining and Centre Tables, Rocking Chairs, Bedsteads, Wardrobes, Bureaus, Tin Safes, Picture Frames and Looking glasses.

I keep employed the best of workmen, and manufacture to order, with neatness and dispatch.

N. B. Coffins on hand and made to order.

Hastings, Nov. 20, 1862. 32-tf

THE LIVING AND THE DEAD CAN be supplied at

Herzog & Corson's

with all kinds of

Sash, Doors,
Blinds, Chairs,
Cabinet Ware,
Planing, Matching,
Sawing, Turning,
Etc., Etc.

Coffins of all kinds and styles, a large lot always on hand. Sole agents for

THE METALLIC BURIAL CASES.

Come and buy a good article cheap for cash or produce. Wood, Lumber, Pork, etc. taken in exchange for work.

Sale Rooms and Factory corner of Second and Eddy Streets, west of S. Roger's store. HERZOG & CORSON.

Hastings, Jan. 1, 1863. 38-tf

MISCELLANEOUS.

P. VAN AUKEN. B. H. LANGLEY

VAN AUKEN & LANGLEY,

STORAGE,

FORWARDING & COMMISS'N MERCHANTS,

Dealers in Produce, and Agents for

Threshing Machines and Reapers,

RAILROAD & STEAMBOAT

TICKET AGENTS.

EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,

OF NEW YORK.

CASH CAPITAL, - - - - - $100,000
NET SURPLUS, - - - - - - $138,000

Dividends on capital limited by its charter to seven per cent per annum—the entire profits go to the policy holders.

R. W. MONTGOMERY, Agent.

Hastings, Minn. Office on First Street in Gardner's new stone block. 42-1y

BLACKSMITH

AND

WAGON SHOP.

I HAVE just opened a new Blacksmith and Wagon Shop on the corner of Vermillion and Fifth streets, where I am prepared to execute all kinds of work in my line, promptly, well, and as cheap as any body else. All who want a first rate wagon, or repairing, or blacksmithing of any sort, give me a call and judge for yourselves. JOHN STREET,

Hastings, June 17, 1862. 1y

STATIONERY, ETC.

W. P. STANLEY,

DEALER IN

Books and Stationery,

Paper Hangings, Curtains, Fixtures, Cord, and Tassels; buff and green Holland, oil green cloth for shades; Photographs of our generals and other distinguished individuals and albums to put them in; Yankee Notions, all the leading Magazines and Newspapers, Eastern and Western, St. Paul Dailies; agent for Prince & Sons Melodeons. 41-tf

PUBLICATIONS.

THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE.

1863.

The New York *Tribune*, first issued in 1841, now in its twenty-second year, has obtained both a larger and a more widely diffused circulation than any other newspaper ever published in America. Though it has suffered, in common with other journals, from the volunteering and departure of tens of thousands of its patrons to serve in the war for the union, its circulation on the 6th of December, 1862, is as follows:

Daily	50,125
Semi-Weekly	17,250
Weekly	148,000
Aggregate	215,375

Pre-emmently a journal of News and of Literature, the *Tribune* has political convictions which are well characterized by the single word Republican in its hearty adhesion to the great truth that "God has made of one blood all nations of men"—republican in its assertion of the equal and inalienable rights of all men to "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness"—republican in its steadfast, earnest, defiant and hostility to every scheme and effort of the Slave Power from the Anexation of Texas to the great rebellion, to grasp the empire of the New World and wield the resources of our country for its own aggrandizement—republican in its antagonism to the aristocrats and despots of the Old World, who fondly hail in the perils and calamities suddenly thrust upon us by their American counterpart the overthrow and ruin of the model republic; republican in its hope and trust, its faith and effort, that this atrocious rebellion must result in the signal overthrow of its blotters, and the firm establishment of equal rights and equal laws throughout the whole extent of our country, where liberty and union shall indeed be "one and inseparable" henceforth and forever.

The *Tribune* devotes attention in calmer times, and to some extent in these, to education, temperance, agriculture, inventions, and whatever else may minister to the spiritual and material progress and well-being of mankind; but for the present its energies and its columns are mainly devoted to the invigoration and success of the war for the union. Its special correspondents accompany every considerable army and report every important incident of that great struggle which we trust is soon to result in the signal and conclusive triumph of the national arms and in the restoration of peace and thrift to our distracted bleeding country. We believe that no otherwise can a fuller or more accurate view of the progress and character of this momentous conflict be obtained than through the regular perusal of our columns. And we earnestly solicit the cooperation of all friends of the national cause, which we regard and uphold as that of universal humanity, to aid us in extending its circulation.

Terms.

The enormous increase in the price of printing paper and other materials used in printing newspapers compels us to increase the price of the *Tribune*. Our new terms are

DAILY TRIBUNE.

Single copy	3 cents
Mail subscribers, one year	$8

SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

One copy one year	$3
Two copies one year	5
Five copies one year	12
Ten copies one year	22 50

An extra copy will be sent to clubs of twenty and over.

WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

One copy one year	$ 2
Three copies one year	5
Five copies one year	8
Ten copies one year	15

Any larger number, addressed to names of subscribers, $1 50 each. An extra copy will be sent to every club of ten. Twenty copies to one address, one year, $25, and any larger number at same price. An extra copy will be sent to clubs of twenty. To clubs of thirty the semi-weekly *Tribune* will be sent. To clubs of fifty the daily *Tribune* will be sent gratis.

Address THE TRIBUNE,
Tribune Buildings, New York.

When drafts can be procured it is much safer than to remit bank bills. The name of the post-office and state should in all cases be plainly written. Subscribers who send money by express must prepay the express charges, else it will be deducted from the remittance.

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.—FOR the Farm, Garden, and Household. A thorough-going, reliable, and practical journal, devoted to the different departments of soil culture—such as growing field crops; orchard and garden fruits; garden vegetables and flowers; trees; plants, and flowers for the lawn or yard, care of domestic animals, etc., and to household labors. It has also an interesting and instructive department for children and youth, alone worth the cost of the paper. A full calendar of operations every month. Three to four hundred, or more, illustrative engravings appear in each volume. Over twelve hundred plain, practical, instructive articles and useful items, are given every year. The editors are all practical working men. The teachings of the Agriculturist are confined to no state or territory, but are adapted to the wants of all sections of the country—it is, as its name indicates, for the whole American Continent.

TERMS—INVARIBLY IN ADVANCE.

(For either the English or German Edition)

One copy, one year	$1 00
Six copies, one year	5 00

Ten or more copies one year 80 cents each.

Add to the above rates postage to Canada 6 cents; to England and France 24 cents; to Germany 36 cents. Postage anywhere in the United States and territories must be paid by the subscriber, and is only six cents a year, if paid in advance at the office where received. All business and other communications should be addressed to the editor and proprietor.

ORANGE JUDD,
41 Park-Row, New York City.

WILLIAM ATHERTON

Veterinry Surgeon

Office 1st Door South of Vermillion Hotel

HASTINGS, MINN.

PUBLICATIONS.

INDEPENDENT FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

THE N. Y. WEEKLY HERALD

FOR 1863.

The twenty-seventh volume of the *Weekly Herald*, the cheapest and best family newspaper in existence, was commenced on the 2d of January last. The extensive and comprehensive facilities in its possession enables the proprietor of the *Weekly Herald* to guarantee the latest and most reliable information possibly to be obtained, not only from all parts of the United States, but from all parts of the world. Its home correspondence, engaged at heavy costs, and connected with each new naval and military expedition of the government, prove that it is determined to leave no spot uncovered by its operations, and no event can occur that shall not find immediate report in its columns. It costs the proprietor over one hundred thousand dollars per year to maintain its corps of correspondents in the field. In its collation of foreign news the *Herald* has for years held a high position, and it will endeavor in the future to maintain the stand it has assumed. It has special correspondents stationed in all of the principal cities of the word. Its telegraphic arrangements extend to wherever the electric wires are stretched. When the Atlantic cable is laid, which feat will soon be accomplished, telegrams will be received from Europe and Asia, as well as from the United States. Then our readers will have the events of the week in all parts of the civilized world regularly and clearly laid before them. It is the intention of the proprietor to devote a portion of the paper to literature, fashion, agriculture, the mechanic arts, sporting matters, business and financial reports, cattle markets, general news, and reports of all events calculated to form an excellent metropolitan newspaper—a weekly photographic view of the events of the world—and all at a very low price.

The *Weekly Herald* is issued every Saturday morning, and furnished at the following rates:

One copy	$ 2
Three copies	5
Five copies	8
Ten copies	15

Any larger number, addressed to names of subscribers, $1 50 each. An extra copy will be sent to every club of ten. Twenty copies, to one address, one year, $25, and any larger number at same price. An extra copy will be sent to clubs of twenty. Advertisements to a limited number will be inserted in the *Weekly Herald*.

The *Daily Herald* three cents per copy. Ten dollars per year for three hundred and sixty-three issues. Five dollars for six months. Two dollars and fifty cents for three months.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
Editor and Proprietor.
N. W. Corner of Fulton and Nassau Sts.,
New York City, N. Y.

[Editors publishing the above prospectus two or three times will be entitled to an exchange.]

***There are no traveling agents for the *Herald*. 5-tf

ONLY $1 25 A YEAR IN CLUBS OF 4.

Arthur's Home Magazine,

For 1863. Vols. XXI. and XXII. Edited by T. S. Arthur and Virginia F. Townsend. Contains novelets, stories, poetry, fashions, steel and wood engravings, needlework patterns in great variety, a mother's department, children's department, housekeeper's and health departments, with literary reviews, and all the accessories of a first-class magazine.

The Lady's Book bears this flattering testimony to the character of Arthur's Home Magazine:

"As we have often before said, it is, without controversy, the best $2 magazine published in the country; and this is the strongly outspoken testimony everywhere given by the press. We know of no periodical that so well deserves the praise bestowed. The editors never tire in their endeavors to give each month a rich and varied literary repast to their readers. Their work is kept fully up to the standard of their promise, is never dull, yet always full of instruction. We have often said, and repeat it again, that it should make a part of the reading of every household. We know of no better educator of the people, young and old. Of the editors we need not speak; their names are household words all over the country. In their hands no periodical can fail to reach the highest point of excellence."

A new serial by T. S. Arthur will be commenced in the January number entitled Out in the World.

Rare and elegant premiums are sent to all who make up clubs: 1. A large photographic copy of that splendid engraving Shakspeare and his Cotemporaries. 2. A large photographic copy from an engraving of Huntington's celebrated picture Mercy's Dream. 3. A similar copy of Herring's Glimpse of an English Homestead.

TERMS.—$2 a year in advance and one premium plate. Two copies $3. Three for $4. Four for $5. Eight and one to getter up of club for $10. One of the premium plates is sent to every getter up of a club, small or large. Three red stamps must be sent to pay the postage on each premium. Address

T. S. ARTHUR & Co.,
323 Walnut Street, Philadelphia.

THE BEST, CHEAPEST, AND MOST successful Family Paper in the Union. A complete pictorial history of the times.

HARPER'S WEEKLY,

Splendidly illustrated. Price six cents a number—$3 00 a year.

Critical Notices of the Press.

Its fresh leaves, its clear type, its entertaining variety, its severe but just criticisms upon the follies of the times, its elegantly written and instructive articles, and its able correspondence, all combine to make it the model newspaper of our country, and one that every family must prize. Its condensed weekly summary of foreign and domestic intelligence is altogether superior to that contained in any other journal. Being published, too, in a form for preservation and binding, if taken care of as it deserves to be, it will be found in future years as well-come a companion for the family and fireside as the day on which it was first perused.—N. Y. Evening Post.

We would not so often call attention to Harper's Weekly if we were not well satisfied that it is the best family paper published in the United States, and for that reason, and that alone, we desire to see it undermine and root out a certain kind of literature too prevalent, which blunts the morals of its readers, vitiates their taste for sensible reading, and is already bad in its effects.—New London Advertiser

Wherever we go—in rail cars and steamboats—we find it seized with eagerness, because of its spirited sketches of passing events. We all like to look at the faces of men we have read of, and at ships and forts that have figured in the bloody scenes of war. Of all such men and places and events this paper furnishes the best illustrations. Our future historians will enrich themselves out of Harper's Weekly long after writers and painters and publishers are turned to dust.—N. Y. Evangelist.

TERMS.

One Copy for One Year,	$3 00
One Copy for Two Years,	5 00

An extra copy will be allowed for every club of ten subscribers, at $2 50 each, or 11 copies for $25.

Harper's Magazine and *Harper's Weekly* together, one year, $5 00. *Harper's Weekly* is electrotyped, and back numbers can be had at any time.

Vols. I., II., III., IV., V., and VI., for the years 1857 to 1862 inclusive, of Harper's Weekly, handsomely bound in cloth extra, price $4 38 each, are now ready. The postage upon *Harper's Weekly*, when paid in advance at the office where it is received, is twenty-six cents a year.

HARPER & BROTHERS,
48-tf Franklin Square, New York.

PATENT MEDICINES.

"No pent-up Utica contracts our powers,
For the whole boundless Continent is ours."

DR. ROBACK'S

BLOOD PURIFIER

and

BLOOD PILLS

have been introduced to the public for more than six years, and have acquired an

Immense Popularity,

far exceeding any Family Medicines of a similar nature in the market.

An appreciating public was not long in discovering they possessed remarkable

Curative Properties,

and hence their

Rapid Sale

and consequent profit to the Proprietor, thus enabling him to expend

Many Thousands

of dollars each year in advertising their merits, and publishing the

Numerous Certificates

which have been showered upon him from

All parts of the Country.

The peculiarity of the

Blood Purifier and Pills

is that they strike at the root of Disease, by eradicating every particle of impurity

In the Blood,

for the life and health of the body depends upon the purity of the blood.

If the blood is poisoned, the body drags out a miserable existence. These medicines

Are Unequaled

for curing

Scrofula,	*Liver Complaint,*
Skin Diseases,	*Female Complaints,*
Salt Rheum,	*Rheumatism,*
Dyspepsia,	*Syphilis,*
Old Sores,	*Fever and Ague,*
Leucorrhœa,	*Sick Headache,*
Erysipelas,	*St. Anthony's Fire,*
Tumors,	*Eruptions,*

Fits, Scrofulous Consumption, etc.

ONE person writes, her daughter was cured of fits of nine years' standing, and St. Vitus' dance of two years.

ANOTHER writes, his son was cured after his flesh had almost wasted away.

The doctors pronounced the case incurable.

ANOTHER was cured of Fever and Ague after trying every medicine in his reach.

ANOTHER was cured of Fever Sore which had existed fourteen years.

ANOTHER of Rheumatism of eight years.

Cases innumerable of Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint could be mentioned in which the Purifier and Pills

Work like a Charm.

The Blood Pills

are the most active and thorough pills that have ever been introduced.

They act so directly upon the Liver, exciting that organ to such an extent as that the system does not relapse into its former condition, which is too apt to be the case with simply a purgative pill.

They are really a

Blood and Liver Pill,

which, in conjunction with the

Blood Purifier,

will cure all the aforementioned diseases, and, of themselves, will relieve and cure

Headache,	*Costiveness,*
Colic Pains,	*Cholera Morbus,*
Indigestion,	*Pain in the Bowels,*
	Dizziness, etc.

Try these medicines, and you will never regret it.

Ask your neighbors, who have used them, and they will say they are

Good Medicines,

and you should try them before going for a physician.

Get a Pamphlet or Almanac of my local agent, and read the certificates, and if you have ever doubted you will

Doubt no more.

As a proof that the Blood Purifier and Pills are purely vegetable, I have the certificates of three eminent chemists, Professors Chilton of New York, and Locke of Cincinnati.

Read Dr. Roback's Special Notices and Certificates published in a conspicuous part of this Paper from time to time.

Price of the Scandinavian Vegetable Blood Purifier, $1 per bottle, or $5 per half dozen. Of the Scandinavian Vegetable Blood Pills, 25 cents per box, or 5 boxes for $1.

Principal Office and Salesroom, No. 6 East Fourth St., 3d Building from Main St., Cincinnati, O. Laboratory, No. 13 Hammond Street.

FOR SALE BY

A. M. Pett, Hastings, J. R. Tinkcom, Mankato, W. H. McCollum, Mankato, and by druggists and merchants generally throughout the United States, Canadas and Brazil.

For Rats, Mice Roaches, Ants Bed Bugs, Moths in Furs Woolens, etc., Insects on Plants, Fowls, Animals, etc. Put up in 25c, 50c, and $1 00 Boxes, Bottles, and Flasks. $8 and $5 sizes for Hotels, Public Institutions, etc.

"Only infallible remedies known."

"Free from Poisons."

"Not dangerous to the Human Family."

"Rats come out of their holes to die."

Sold wholesale in all large cities.

Sold by all druggists and retailers every where.

Beware! of all worthless imitations.

See that COSTAR'S name is on each Box, Bottle, and Flask before you buy.

Address HENRY R. COSTAR.

Principal depot 482 Broadway, N. Y.

Sold by A. M PETT,
Wholesale and Retail Agent.
51-10m Hastings, Minn.

MINNESOTA MARBLE WORKS.

T. R. FLETCHER,

Dealer in American and Italian Marble, manufacturer of Chimney Pieces, Monuments, and Tombstones of every description, corner of Seventh and Jackson Sts., St. Paul, Minnesota.

J. F. TOSTEVIN, Sculptor and Agent.

THE CONSERVER.

EDUCATIONAL.

BY PROF. T. F. THICKSTUN.

State Teachers' Association.

This body meets in Hastings on Wednesday and Thursday, the 26th and 27th of August. It is the third anniversary of the association, and is expected to have an important bearing on the educational interests of the state. Reports on union and graded schools, on school discipline, methods of instruction, examination of teachers, school room practice, mathematics, ancient languages, natural sciences, the use of the bible in schools, and essays on various other subjects, were provided for at the last annual meeting. The report of the executive committee will also be read and acted upon at an early day in the session. Besides all these provisions for the entertainment of the members, there are several standing committees to be heard from on such subjects as Normal Schools, the Superintendency of Public Instruction, and Teachers' Institutes. There is therefore a prospect of a rich educational treat for all who shall be present.

Moreover, the occasion is expected to be enlivened by the presence of teachers and friends of education from every walk of life, where sufficient public spirit exists to bring them out to the meeting. The lawyer, the doctor, merchant, mechanic, and farmer, who loves the school interests of the state, as well the common and high school teacher, all are cordially invited to participate in these gatherings. These various classes and more have been represented in the meetings of the past, and we hope they will not fail to have representatives present at the coming session. The common school teachers, male and female, from all parts of the state should have an intense and universal interest in this association. In a word every man who has the welfare of the schools of the state lying near his heart is expected to be present. Every woman of this character we know will be present. At the session at St. Paul a resolution was passed declaring the purpose of the members to make the coming anniversary a *Minnesota Teachers's jubilee*. We said we would think of it, we would tell of it, we would write for it, we would stand by the enterprise with an earnestness that should secure a pleasant and profitable meeting. Gentleman and ladies, we hold you to that promise. Come out in your strength; we will make room for all that will come.

It is our purpose to make an impression on the law makers of the state—we don't suppose this to be contraband to the association—so that the school law shall be improved, the state superintendent shall be inaugurated without delay, normal schools shall be instituted, and the common school shall spring up to a position of efficiency and usefulness commensurate to the moral and intellectual wants of the children of the state. Every one who has taken the trouble to inform himself knows that we have nothing in Minnesota that can be called a school *system*. It is all patch-work in its conception patch-work in its maturation, and it results in patch-work whenever it is put in practical operation in the district and the school room.

We desire to correct these evils which we see running all through our school operations. Every friend of schools is summoned to the labor incident to a reformation. We call on all to come out and show their interest at the next anniversary of the State Teachers' Association. Let no narrow nor mercenary views keep you away. We need you here, the good cause needs you, and the whole state needs your presence and influence to help on the work of learning and general intelligence among the people. Come and bring every body with you.

The committee of arrangements, located in this city, will see that boarding places, gratis, are secured for all that will come. That committee consists of the following gentlemen:—Messrs. Jas. Etheridge, Irving Todd M. D. Merrill, and Luther Twitchell.

The associations will hold its sessions at the University. It will meet at 10 o'clock on the morning of the 26th.

We trust that the newspapers of the state will feel an interest in giving a wide circulation to the time and place of the meeting of the association. The members in attendance will depend much upon the faithfulness of the press in giving knowledge of the purposes and other items in reference to the organization. As far as possible also, let them set a good example by being a member themselves.

We called upon Mr. Etheridge and his school last week. We found him busy as a bee in the midst of a very interesting family. He is doing a good work, and I wish him God speed.

Having a trip in contemplation which will take us through Cannon Falls and Zumbrota, we should be glad to lecture in these towns on educational topics, in the latter place on Monday evening, the 1st, and in the former place on Tuesday evening, the 2d of August. We expect, however, to be through these places between this and that time, when we will make arrangements such as may be desired by the citizens.

Questions and Answers.

Who have always declared the rebellion to be invincible?
The Copperheads.

Who have always opposed the Government in its efforts to supress the rebellion? The Copperheads.

Who have always said they believed that England and France would interfere in behalf of the cotton aristocracy of rebeldom? The Copperheads.

Who now think that these nations, for their insolence, ought first to be thrashed? The Copperheads.

Who have always believed Jeff Davis and his crew to be gentlemen of honor?
The Copperheads.

Who have always lifted up their hands in holy horror when any of the homes of Southern traitors were being wasted by the war?
The Copperheads.

Who have openly declared that the late invasion of our Keystone State was clicking altogether too much anxiety?
The Copperheads.

Who declared that they never had any faith in the war against the rebellion? The Copperheads.

Who have never prayed for the success of our arms?
The Copperheads.

Who have never seen anything but evil to result from the war?
The Copperheads.

Who have always believed that an open and honest expression of opinion upon the slavery question—except in its favor—should never have been tolerated in our free country?
The Copperheads.

Who have prayed most earnestly that this wicked and unholy war against the rebellion might be stopped?
The Copperheads.

Now that the Lord in his goodness is doing for us the very thing asked for, by removing the necessity, who are such ingrates as to refuse to Him an expression of thanks? The Copperheads.

Who have since the rebellion broke out, been always harping and talking about the negro, forever wailing and always anxious about the negro, and yet always denouncing the Government, the Administration, and every loyal citizen, who would have anything to do with the negro? The Copperheads.

When the rebelion shall be forever put down, and slavery shall have received its death, whose occupation will be gone? The Copperheads.

Now that the darkest day of our nation—we trust—has passed and the glorious sun of freedom is shining with now and increased effulgence, where is the Copperhead?

Gone into his hole, where we trust, he will remain until he shall call upon the mountains to cover him.

AN INCIDENT.—We hear of a bit of news from John Morgan that gives us a better opinion than we ever entertained of a rebel. Just as he left Miamisville, en route for Dangerous Crossings, on the Little Miami Railroad, he encountered a man with six fine horses, purchased for our government service. Morgan demanded at once, the six sleek chargers. The owner, in a humor, said he thought he might divide and only take half. Morgan replied that he would, and just as the horses were handed over, the owner felt so good over his luck with John, that he communicated to him some signs and grips of the Golden Circle, of which he was a member.

At this Morgan became enraged, and swore he was a confederate officer, but nevertheless he hated "butternut" signs worse than h—ll, and at once took all six of the poor fool's horses, and left him to gumble and swear.—*Zanesville Courier*.

A MINNESOTA HERO—Corporal Hayden, of the First Minnesota, was captured by the rebels at Gettysburg—escaped, seized a musket and seized a rare opportunity, and actually made ten rebels surrender. While marching them to Gen. Gibbon's quarters a rebel behind a tree on the way drew a bead on him with his rifle. Hayden saw him in time to bring his piece to a level, and cry out, "Surrender." The fellow actually threw down his gun and joined the cavalcade, and Hayden came in with eleven captives.

LIBERIA.—Daniel Bashell Wardner has been elected President of the Republic of Liberia, and James M. Pelest Vice President. Their term of office commences January 1, 1864. The President elect was born in Maryland, and his father removed to Liberia in 1832. He is a local preacher of the Methodist denomination, and has held at various times all the principal offices of the Republic, including commands in the army and navy. The Republic is reported to in a flourishing condition.

A letter from Manchester, Tenn., 18th, confirms the capture of Huntsville with 3,000 prisoners and 1,200 horses and mules by Gen. Stanley. Bragg's army is reported reduced by desertions to 18,000 or 20,000.

Official advices report five thousand rebel officers as prisoners now in our hands. This presents a rather formidable obstacle to Jeff Davis system of retaliation.

OIL FIRE.—Five or six oil wells, and 6,000 barrels of oil have been destroyed by fire at Oil Creek, Penn.

MONETARY QUOTATIONS.

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY FOLLETT & RENICK.

Bankable Funds.

New England,	Bank State of Indiana.
New York.	Iowa.
New Jersey,	Michigan.
Ohio.	U. S Demand Notes.
Canada.	Wisconsin.
Philadelphia,	Bank of Minnesota,
Marine Bank Minn.,	Winona Co. Bank,
Bank of Chatfield,	State Bank of Minn.,
Peoples' Bank,	Pittsburg.

Exchange.

FOR BANKABLE FUNDS.

	Buying.	Selling.
New York, Philadelphia, Boston,	¼ prem.	½ prem.
Chicago and Milwaukee,	par.	¼ prem.

PREMIUM FUNDS.

Gold,	20	35
Silver (large),	10	15
U. S. Demand Notes,	20	35
Canada,	15	30

RETAIL PRICES CURRENT.

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY G. F. BATCHELDER.

MINNESOTA CONSERVER OFFICE, Hastings, July 28, 1863.

FLOUR, per sack,	$3 00
WHEAT, per bushel,	65@70
CORN, do	40@45
OATS, do	60
POTATOES, do	50
BEANS, do	1 50
ONIONS, do	50
CRANBERRIES,	2 00
HAY, per ton,	6 00@8 00
WOOD, per cord,	3 00@4 00
SALT, per bbl	3 50
EGGS, per doz	10
BUTTER, per lb,	10@15
CHEESE, per lb	8@12
PORK, per cwt.	3@4
BEEF, per cwt,	3 00
HAMS, per cwt,	8@9
SHOULDERS, per cwt,	5@6
DRIED APPLES,	9
DRIED PEACHES,	15@25
SUGARS, per lb	12@17
MOLASSES, per gal	60@1 00
COFFEE, Java,	40
do Rio,	35

EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,

OF NEW YORK.

CASH CAPITAL, $100,000
NETT SURPLUS, $198,000

Dividends on capital limited by its charter to seven per cent per annum—the entire profits go to the policy holders.

R. W. MONTGOMERY, Agent,
Hastings, Minn. Office on First Street in Gardner's new stone block. 42-1y

BLACKSMITH AND WAGON SHOP.

I HAVE just opened a new Blacksmith and Wagon Shop on the corner of Vermillion and Fifth streets, where I am prepared to execute all kinds of work in my line, promptly, well, and as cheap as any body else. All who want a first rate wagon, or repairing, or blacksmithing of any sort, give me a call and judge for yourselves. JOHN STREET,
Hastings, June 17, 1863. 1y

OFFICE OF COUNTY AUDITOR.
Hastings, Minn., July 17, 1863.

At a meeting of the board of county commissioners for this county on this day the following resolution, on motion of Mr. Sprague, was adopted:

Resolved, That a notice be published in the several newspapers printed in the county notifying ministers of the gospel and all others authorized to solemnize marriages, that they are required by law to make a record of all marriages solemnized by them and make and deliver a certificate of each solemnization to the clerk of the district court within one month after the date thereof; and that in default they are liable to a fine for each neglect of not less than $25 nor more than $100, and the county attorney is notified and requested to prosecute each person who shall not have made such return to the clerk of the district court on or before the 15th day of September next, and all who shall not comply with that provision of the statute thereafter.

15-2w Attest L. SMITH, Co. Aud.

THE CONTINENTAL MONTHLY.—The readers of the *Continental* are aware of the important position it has assumed, of the influence which it exerts, and of the brilliant array of political and literary talent of the highest order which supports it. No publication of the kind has, in this country, so successfully combined the energy and freedom of the daily newspaper with the higher literary tone of the first-class monthly; and it is very certain that the magazine has given wider range to its contributors, or preserved itself so completely from the narrow influences of party or faction. In times like the present, such a journal is either a power in the land or it is nothing. That the *Continental* is not the latter is abundantly evinced by what it has done—by the reflection of its counsels in many important public events, and in the character and power of those who are its staunchest supporters.

Though but little more than a year has elapsed since the *Continental* was first established, it has during that time acquired a strength and a political significance elevating it to a position far above that previously occupied by any publication of the kind in America. In proof of which assertion we call attention to the following facts:

1. Of its political articles republished in pamphlet form, a single one has thus far, a circulation of one hundred and six thousand copies.

2. From its literary department, a single serial novel, Among the Pines, has, within a very few months, sold nearly thirty-five thousand copies. Two other series of its literary articles have also been republished in book form, while the first portion of a third is already in press.

No more conclusive facts need to be alleged to prove the excellence of the contributions to the *Continental*, or their extraordinary popularity; and its conductors are determined that it shall not fall behind. Preserving all "the boldness, vigor, and ability" which a thousand journals have attributed to it, it will greatly enlarge its circle of action, and discuss fearlessly and frankly, every principle involved in the great questions of the day. The first minds of the country, embracing the men most familiar with its diplomacy and most distinguished for ability, are among its contributors; and it is no mere flattering promise of a prospectus to say that this magazine for the times will employ the first intellect in America, under auspices which no publication ever enjoyed before in this country.

While the *Continental* will express decided opinions on the great questions of the day, it will not be a mere political journal: much the larger portion of its columns will be enlivened, as heretofore, by tales, poetry, and humor. In a word, the *Continental* will be found, under its new staff of editors, occupying a position and presenting attractions never before found in a magazine.

TERMS TO CLUBS.

Two copies for one year,	$ 5 00
Three copies for one year,	6 00
Six copies for one year,	11 00
Eleven copies for one year,	20 00
Twenty copies for one year,	36 00

Paid in advance. Postage 36 cents a year, to be paid by the subscriber. Single copies $3 a year, in advance. Postage paid by the publisher. 12-tf

JOHN F. TROW, 50 Greene St., N.Y.,
Publisher for the Proprietors.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FRED. B. CURTISS. W. C. COWLES.

CURTISS & COWLES,
DEALERS IN
Shoe and Harness Leather,

saddlery hardware, shoe findings, etc., Ramsey Street, near Levee, and lumber of all descriptions at corner of Second and Eddy Streets.

Hastings, Feb. 19, 1863. 45-tf

AUCTION NOTICE.—WE WILL SELL at auction, at the lowest rates of commission, Real Estate, Bonds, Mortgages, Horses, Wagons, Buggies, Cattle, Merchandise, and Property of every description, and we will make cash advances on all kinds of property, and we keep on hand Notions, Watches, and Jewelry to sell the trade and pedlars. Business from the country promptly attended to. Auction sales every evening. Special sales at 10 A. M. H E. BAKER & Co., Auctioneers,
On Third Street, second door from the Merchants' Hotel, St. Paul. Minn. 45-1y

BLACKSMITH SHOP.

PLOWS! PLOWS!! PLOWS!!

I have just established myself in the above business on Second Street, above Herzog & Cerson's Furniture Factory, and am prepared to do all kinds of Blacksmithing.

Also, constantly on hand all kinds of plows of the most approved patterns and made of the best material. I shall be obliged for a share of public patronage, and shall always warrant my work to be of the best quality. JOHN BATEMAN.
Hastings, Nov. 20, 1862. 32-tf

1863. PRAIRIE DU CHIEN ROUTE 1863.

For Milwaukee, Chicago, and all points East. The only direct route making sure connections, ample time being allowed on the river to insure the connection beyond any probable contingency.

The splendid first-class steamers
MILWAUKEE, KEY CITY,
WAR EAGLE, ITASCA,
AND NORTHERN LIGHT,

unequalled in elegance, speed, and comfort by any other line, leave Hastings daily about 10 P. M., making direct connection with express train leaving Prairie du Chien at 7.45 A. M., arriving at Milwaukee at 3.50 P. M., and Chicago 5.50 P. M., making direct connections at both points with trains for the East.

The change from steamers to cars being made at 7.45 A. M., passengers get a full night's rest and breakfast on board; advantages that cannot be secured by any other route. Magnificent palace cars with patent ventilators and dusters, rendering cars free from dust, and keeping the air pure and cool.

Through from Prairie du Chien to Milwaukee and Chicago without change of cars. Passengers by this route arrive at Chicago and all points East at the same time as via La Crosse, and twelve hours than via Dunleith. Fare as low as by any other route. VAN AUKEN & LANGLEY,
9-tf Agents, on Levee.

J. W. PRATT & CO.,
Dealers in
Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings,
and Tailor's Trimmings.
Also, Hats, Caps, and Gents' FURNISHING GOODS.
Hastings, Minn., May 14, 1863. 5-tf

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

The undersigned, having formed a partnership connection under the firm name of Gardner & Meloy as dealers in all kinds of agricultural implements and the latest valuable and useful patents, to-wit:

J. H. Manny's Reaper and Mower.

The Ohio Reaper and Mower.

Haine's Illinois Harvester or Header.

Burson's Celebrated Binder—Warranted.

Montgomery & Thompson's Fanning Mills.

Corn Shellers, of Latest Improvement.

Revolving and Wheel Horse Rakes.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines.

The Model Clothes Dryer.

Linen Grain Bags.

Garden Rakes and Hoes.

Scythe Snaths and Stones.

Two, Three, and Four Tine Forks.

Storage and Commission solicited.

A. W. GARDNER,
J. C. MELOY.

Office corner Sibley Street and Levee, Stone Block.

Hastings, May 14, 1863, 5-tf

MINNESOTA MARBLE WORKS.

T. R. FLETCHER,

Dealer in American and Italian Marble, manufacturer of Chimney Pieces, Monuments, and Tombstones of every description, corner of Seventh and Jackson Sts., St. Paul, Minnesota.

J. E. TOSTEVIN, Sculptor and Agent.

LEGAL NOTICES.

ESTRAY.—BROKE INTO THE inclosure of the subscriber in West St. Paul, county of Dakota, on or about the 26th of May last, a dark chesnut mare, with light mane and tail, medium size, and white spot on left hind foot, about eight or nine years old. The owner of said animal is requested to come and pay charges and take her away.

N. N. THOMPSON.
June 24, 1863. 12-4w*

DISTRICT COURT, DAKOTA COUNty.—ss. (Revenue Stamp.)

Victoria Tripp *against* Amanzel D. Tripp. Summons for relief.

The state of Minnesota to Amanzel D. Tripp:

You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office in the city of Hastings, county of Dakota and state of Minnesota, within ninety days after service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said comp int within the time aforesaid the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated June 15, 1863.

ROBINSON & JENNINGS,
12-7t Plff's Att'ys, Hastings, Minn.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN That at the next general term of the district court to be holden in the city of Hastings in and for the county of Dakota on the third Tuesday, being the 15th day of September next, at the opening of the court or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, the undersigned, proprietors of the principal portion of Pine Bend, in said Dakota County, will move for the vacation of the survey of the following described lots, blocks, and streets in said town plat, viz: lots 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 in block 22, all lots in block 31, all do. in block 42, all lots in block 43, all lots in blocks 44, 45, 60, 74, 75, 94, 93, 90, 91, 58 92, and 89, lots 1 to 6 and 16 in block 56, Bluff Street, Third Street from Foster Street to Pine Street, 7th Street, Olive Street from 6th to west line of blocks 93 and 94, Prospect Street, west of 6th Street, Morrison Street, west of 4th Street, and east of 2d Street, Sixth Street, Fifth Street north of Foster Street, Elm and Ash Streets north of Main Street, and lots from 1 to 14 inclusive in block 34, and the entire survey of that portion of said town plat or site, which is upon the north east quarter of the north-west quarter of section 18, and the east half of lot no. 2 in section 7, town 115, range 18.

H. G. O. MORRISON,
WM. A. BISSELL,
ROBT. FOSTER,
F. M. BISSELL,
S. B. MORRISON,
By his Atty. H. G. O. Morrison.
Pine Bend, June 29, 1863. 13-4w

STATE OF MINNESOTA, COUNTY OF Ramsey. District Court, Second Judicial District.

Abel Willoughby *against* Amherst Willoughby and Seraphine E. Willoughby, his wife; Simon Powers and Frances Powers, his wife; Augustus Chapron, John Willoughby, Lorin C. Gollins, Charles Pardee, William Bostwick, R. M. S. Pease, Charles Hunt, Reuben Bostwick, Platt A. Paine, Richard H. Pease, John D. Phoenix, Francis M. Babcock, John Babcock, Philip Phoenix, and W. L. Minster.

In pursuance of a judgment of the district court of the second judicial district of the state of Minnesota, made in the above entitled action, bearing date the 14th day of December, A. D. 1861, together with an amendment thereto, or further judgment in said action, duly made by said court, and bearing date on the 13th day of December, A. D. 1862, I, Daniel A. Robertson, sheriff of said county of Ramsey, appointed by said court to execute such judgment, will sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash at the front door of the court house, in the city of St. Paul, Ramsey County, Minnesota, on Thursday, the sixth day of August, A. D. 1863, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, the following premises and real estate, that is to say:

All that tract or parcel of land lying and being in Ramsey County, Minnesota, described as follows, to-wit: The north one-third of lots numbered six (6) and seven (7) in block numbered twenty-six (26) in the town of St. Paul—said parts of lots being fifty feet front on Roberts Street, and one hundred feet on Fourth Street, and being the same property purchased of Ewing by said Amherst Willoughby and Simon Powers. Also all those certain tracts or parcels of land lying and being in the county of Dakota and state of Minnesota, described as follows to-wit: The west half of the south-west quarter and the south-east quarter of the south-west quarter of section fourteen, the north-west quarter of the north-west quarter of section twenty three, and the south-west quarter of the north-east quarter, the north half of the south-east quarter and the south-east quarter of the south-east quarter of section fifteen, all in township number one hundred and fourteen, north of range number nineteen west, containing in all 320 acres of land according to the U. S. government survey thereof.

Dated St. Paul, June 19th, A. D. 1863.

DANIEL A. ROBERTSON,
Sheriff of Ramsey County.
H. R. Bigelow, Plff's Atty. 11-td

DAKOTA WORKS.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT

MANUFACTORY.

MONTGOMERY & THOMPSON,

Hastings, - - Minnesota.

We are now manufacturing a number of the celebrated

Indiana Fanning Mills,

the very best mill of the age. All we ask is a fair trial to convince the most incredulous that it is the best mill for *all purposes ever invented.*

Farmers, call and see it tested.

We are now prepared to repair all kinds of agricultural implements in the best manner, and at short notice.

Thankful for the liberal encouragement we have received in the past we hope, by strict and prompt attention to business, to merit a continuation of it in the future.

Hastings, June 14, 1863. 10-tf.

PUBLICATIONS.

1863. THE 1863.

MILWAUKEE WISCONSIN

Daily, Semi-Weekly, Weekly.

The proprietors of the *Wisconsin*, begs leave to announce that owing to increasing expenditures for Special Telegraphic and War Correspondence, together with various improvements in contemplation for the coming year, he has felt compelled to make some changes in the scale of prices at which it is furnished to subscribers. By comparison with the prices of other journals, it will be seen that the *Wisconsin* is still, as it ever has been, the cheapest paper in the North-West.

We shall continue to print the *Wisconsin* upon the plainest type and the finest paper that can be made, thus retaining the name of the "handsomest paper in the state."

The present proprietor has conducted the paper over fifteen years, and it is unnecessary for him to speak of his ability or enterprise as a Live Independent Newspaper. He will only say that his journal is faithfully pledged to the suppression of the rebellion and the destruction of the rebels in arms, by every means in the power of the Government, and to the most cordial and active support of the President in his Proclamation of Freedom.

Our list of correspondence embraces every regiment of Wisconsin soldiers, as well as the several grand divisions of the Union Army. The Local and Commercial Departments will receive the undivided attention of the most competent Editors and Reporters.

We call particular attention to the Semi-Weekly *Wisconsin*. It will be a large thirty-two column paper, without advertisements, made up expressly for country circulation. All matter of the Daily *Wisconsin* will appear in this sheet; thus the subscriber will receive all the news of a daily paper for the price of the semi-weekly.

DAILY WISCONSIN—BY MAIL.

Published every day (except Sundays,) at 9 A. M., 12 M., and 3 P. M., at the following rates:

1 copy 12 months, in advance	$8 00
1 copy 6 months, "	4 00
1 copy 3 months, "	2 00

SEMI-WEEKLY WISCONSIN

Published every Tuesday and Thursday morning, as follows:

1 copy 1 year, in advance	$3 00
1 copy 6 months, "	1 50
4 copies 1 year (in one order)	10 00
10 copies 1 year " "	22 50

Additional copies at the rate of the club. Specimen numbers sent to any address.

WEEKLY WISCONSIN.

Published every Wednesday morning, and mailed every Tuesday evening.

1 copy 8 mos, in advance	$ 1 60
1 copy 1 year, "	1 50
10 copies 1 year, "	13 00
20 copies 1 year, "	25 00

Additional copies at the rate of the club.

An extra copy will be sent to persons getting up clubs of ten or more of the Weekly. Money in registered letters may be sent at our risk.

WM. E. CRAMER,
38-tf Milwaukee, Wis.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY.—BEGINning of a new volume. The number for January, 1863, begins the eleventh volume of the *Atlantic Monthly*. From the commencement, in 1859, the *Atlantic* has rapidly increased in circulation, and it now has the largest class of readers since its beginning, five years ago. Its prosperity steadily augments, and it continues, amid all the fluctuations and dangers incident to our national crisis, to gain ground in the estimation of the public. At a time so pregnant with events which touch the future destinies of America in every vital particular, the publishers and editors do not deem it necessary to promise that its pages will never swerve from the honest paths of loyal patriotism and universal freedom. It opinions have always been on the side of Liberty, Progress, and Right, and the course it first adopted in its early career will ever be faithfully maintained.

The staff of writers regularly contributing to the *Atlantic Monthly* embraces many of the best known authors in American literature, and warrants the publishers in promising to its readers the best essays, the best stories, the best poems, which American talent can furnish.

LIST OF REGULAR CONTRIBUTORS.

In prose and poetry the *Atlantic* staff of writers is unequaled. The following authors are still among the regular contributors: James Russell Lowell, Henry W. Longfellow, Louis Agassiz, Ralph Waldo Emerson, Nathaniel Hawthorne, T. W. Higginson, Author "Margret Howth," Oliver W. Holmes, John G. Whittier, E. P. Whipple, Bayard Taylor, George S. Hillard, Mrs. H. B. Stowe, "The Country Parson," Rose Terry, Harriet E. Prescott. The *Atlantic's* list of contributors includes many of the leading writers of America

TERMS.—The *Atlantic* is for sale by all book and periodical dealers. Price 25 cts a number. Subscriptions for the year $3, postage paid. Yearly subscriptions received or single numbers supplied by any dealer, or by the publishers. Specimen numbers sent gratis on application to the publishers. Inducements for subscribing, list of premiums, etc., furnished on application to the publishers.

TICKNOR & FIELDS, Publishers,
135 Washington Street,
44-tf Boston, Mass.

THE INDEPENDENT, EDITED BY Henry Ward Beecher, is a religious newspaper, and a real newspaper. It affords its readers fair and thoughtful editorial discussions of the most important facts and occurrences and interests of this nation and of the world. A comprehensive record of facts, men and movements of the religious world. A full and careful weekly history of the progress of the rebellion. Ample chronicles of the important general news; home and foreign. Fair and careful accounts of new books; made on the express principle of serving as a safe guide to buyers. Interesting correspondence from Washington; from the West; from the army; from abroad. Six columns a week of carefully selected matter for family reading; being prose and poetry, suited to interest both the old people and the young people. A full chronicle of the progress of business and of the currant prices of merchandise, produce and live stock in New York City.

ONE SERMON EVERY WEEK

By Rev. Henry Ward Beecher. The following eminent writers are special contributors to its columns:—

Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe,
Rev. Theodore L. Cuyler,
Rev. Robert M. Hatfield,
Rev. George B. Cheever,
Horace Greely,
Bayard Taylor,
John G. Whittier.

TERMS.—$2 per annum, paid in advance. Specimen numbers sent gratis.

JOSEPH H. RICHARDS, Publisher,
No. 5 Beekman Street, New York.
For sale by news agents.

PUBLICATIONS.

INDEPENDENT FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

THE N. Y. WEEKLY HERALD

FOR 1863.

The twenty-seventh volume of the *Weekly Herald*, the cheapest and best family newspaper in existence, was commenced on the 2d of January last. The extensive and comprehensive facilities in its possession enables the proprietor of the *Weekly Herald* to guarantee the latest and most reliable information possibly to be obtained, not only from all parts of the United States, but from all parts of the world. Its home correspondence, engaged at heavy costs, and connected with each new naval and military expedition of the government, prove that it is determined to leave no spot uncovered by its operations, and no event can occur that shall not find immediate report in its columns. It costs the proprietor over one hundred thousand dollars per year to maintain its corps of correspondents in the field. In its collation of foreign news the *Herald* has for years held a high position, and it will endeavor in the future to maintain the stand it has assumed. It has special correspondents stationed in all of the principal cities of the word. Its telegraphic arrangements extend to wherever the electric wires are stretched. When the Atlantic cable is laid, which feat will soon be accomplished, telegrams will be received from Europe and Asia, as well as from the United States. Then our readers will have the events of the week in all parts of the civilized world regularly and clearly laid before them. It is the intention of the proprietor to devote a portion of the paper to literature, fashion, agriculture, the mechanic arts, sporting matters, business and financial reports, cattle markets, general news, and reports of all events calculated to form an excellent metropolitan newspaper—a weekly photographic view of the events of the world—and all at a very low price.

The *Weekly Herald* is issued every Saturday morning, and furnished at the following rates:

One copy	$ 2
Three copies	5
Five copies	8
Ten copies	15

Any larger number, addressed to names of subscribers, $1 50 each. An extra copy will be sent to every club of ten. Twenty copies, to one address, one year, $25, and any larger number at same price. An extra copy will be sent to clubs of twenty. Advertisements to a limited number will be inserted in the *Weekly Herald*.

The *Daily Herald* three cents per copy. Ten dollars per year for three hundred and sixty-three issues. Five dollars for six months. Two dollars and fifty cents for three months.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
Editor and Proprietor.
N. W. Corner of Fulton and Nassau Sts.,
New York City, N. Y.

[Editors publishing the above prospectus two or three times will be entitled to an exchange.]

***There are no traveling agents for the *Herald*. 5-tf

ONLY $1 25 A YEAR IN CLUBS OF 4

Arthur's Home Magazine,

For 1863. Vols. XXI. and XXII. Edited by T. S. Arthur and Virginia F. Townsend. Contains novelets, stories, poetry, fashions, steel and wood engravings, needlework patterns in great variety, a mother's department, children's department, housekeeper's and health departments, with literary reviews, and all the accessories of a first-class magazine.

The Lady's Book bears this flattering testimony to the character of Arthur's Home Magazine:

"As we have often before said, it is, without controversy, the best $2 magazine published in the country; and this is the strongly outspoken testimony every where given by the press. We know of no periodical that so well deserves the praise bestowed. The editors never live in their endeavors to give each month a rich and varied literary repast to their readers. Their work is kept fully up to the standard of their promise, is never dull, yet always full of instruction. We have often said, and repeat it again, that it should make a part of the reading of every household. We know of no better educator of the people, young and old. Of the editors we need not speak; their names are household words all over the country. In their hands no periodical can fail to reach the highest point of excellence."

A new serial by T. S. Arthur will be commenced in the January number entitled Out in the World.

Rare and elegant premiums are sent to all who make up clubs: 1. A large photographic copy of that splendid engraving Shakspeare and his Cotemporaries. 2. A large photographic copy from an engraving of Huntington's celebrated picture Mercy's Dream. 3. A similar copy of Herring's Glimpse of an English Homestead.

TERMS.—$2 a year in advance and one premium plate. Two copies $3. Three for $4. Four for $5. Eight and one to getter up of club for $10. One of the premium plates is sent to every getter up of a club, small or large. Three red stamps must be sent to pay the postage on each premium. Address

T. S. ARTHUR & Co.,
323 Walnut Street, Philadelphia.

THE BEST, CHEAPEST, AND MOST successful Family Paper in the Union. A complete pictorial history of the times.

HARPER'S WEEKLY,

Splendidly illustrated. Price six cents a number—$3 00 a year.

Critical Notices of the Press.

Its fresh leaves, its clear type, its entertaining variety, its severe but just criticisms upon the follies of the times, its elegantly written and instructive articles, and its able correspondence, all combine to make it the model newspaper of our country, and one that every family must prize. Its condensed weekly summary of foreign and domestic intelligence is altogether superior to that contained in any other journal. Being published, too, in a form for preservation and binding, if taken care of as it deserves to be, it will be found in future years as welcome a companion for the family and fireside as the day on which it was first perused.—N. Y. Evening Post.

We would not so often call attention to Harper's Weekly if we were not well satisfied that it is the best family paper published in the United States, and for that reason, and that alone, we desire to see it undermine and root out a certain kind of literature too prevalent, which blunts the morals of its readers, vitiates their taste for sensible reading, and is already bad in its effects.—New London Advertiser.

Wherever we go—in rail cars and steamboats—we find it seized with eagerness, because of its spirited sketches of passing events. We all like to look at the faces of men we have read of, and at ships and forts that have figured in the bloody scenes of war. Of all such men and places and events this paper furnishes the best illustrations. Our future historians will enrich themselves out of Harper's Weekly long after writers and painters and publishers are turned to dust.—N. Y. Evangelist.

TERMS.

One Copy for One Year,	$3 00
One Copy for Two Years,	5 00

An extra copy will be allowed for every club of ten subscribers, at $2 50 each, or 11 copies for $25.

Harper's Magazine and Harper's Weekly together, one year, $5 00. Harper's Weekly is electrotyped, and back numbers can be had at any time.

Vols. I., II., III., IV., V., and VI., for the years 1857 to 1862 inclusive, of Harper's Weekly, handsomely bound in cloth extra, price $4 38 each, are now ready. The postage upon Harper's Weekly, when paid in advance at the office where it is received, is TWENTY-SIX CENTS A YEAR.

HARPER & BROTHERS,
48-tf Franklin Square, New York.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

THE CONSERVER.

EDUCATIONAL.

BY PROF. T. F. THICKSTUN.

State Teachers' Association.

This body meets in Hastings on Wednesday and Thursday, the 26th and 27th of August. It is the third anniversary of the association, and is expected to have an important bearing on the educational interests of the state. Reports on union and graded schools, on school discipline, methods of instruction, examination of teachers, school room practice, mathematics, ancient languages, natural sciences, the use of the bible in schools, and essays on various other subjects, were provided for at the last annual meeting. The report of the executive committee will also be read and acted upon at an early day in the session. Besides all these provisions for the entertainment of the members, there are several standing committees to be heard from on such subjects as Normal Schools, the Superintendency of Public Instruction, and Teachers' Institutes. There is therefore a prospect of a rich educational treat for all who shall be present.

Moreover, the occasion is expected to be enlivened by the presence of teachers and friends of education from every walk of life, where sufficient public spirit exists to bring them out to the meeting. The lawyer, the doctor, merchant, mechanic, and farmer, who loves the school interests of the state, as well the common and high school teacher, all are cordially invited to participate in these gatherings. These various classes and more have been represented in the meetings of the past, and we hope they will not fail to have representatives present at the coming session. The common school teachers, male and female, from all parts of the state should have an intense and universal interest in this association. In a word every man who has the welfare of the schools of the state lying near his heart is expected to be present. Every woman of this character we know will be present. At the session at St. Paul a resolution was passed declaring the purpose of the members to make the coming anniversary a *Minnesota Teachers's jubilee*. We said we would think of it, we would tell of it, we would write for it, we would stand by the enterprise with an earnestness that should secure a pleasant and profitable meeting. Gentleman and ladies, we hold you to that promise. Come out in your strength; we will make room for all that will come.

It is our purpose to make an impression on the law makers of the state—we don't suppose this to be contraband to the association—so that the school law shall be improved, the state superintendent shall be inaugurated without delay, normal schools shall be instituted, and the common school shall spring up to a position of efficiency and usefulness commensurate to the moral and intellectual wants of the children of the state. Every one who has taken the trouble to inform himself knows that we have nothing in Minnesota that can be called a school *system*. It is all patch-work in its conception patch-work in its maturation, and it results in patch-work whenever it is put in practical operation in the district and the school room.

We desire to correct these evils which we see running all through our school operations. Every friend of schools is summoned to the labor incident to a reformation. We call on all to come out and show their interest at the next anniversary of the State Teachers' Association. Let no narrow nor mercenary views keep you away. We need you here, the good cause needs you, and the whole state needs your presence and influence to help on the work of learning and general intelligence among the people. Come and bring every body with you.

The committee of arrangements, located in this city, will see that boarding places, gratis, are secured for all that will come. That committee consists of the following gentlemen:—Messrs. Jas. Etheridge, Irving Todd M. D. Merrill, and Luther Twitchell.

The associations will hold its sessions at the University. It will meet at 10 o'clock on the morning of the 26th.

We trust that the newspapers of the state will feel an interest in giving a wide circulation to the time and place of the meeting of the association. The members in attendance will depend much upon the faithfulness of the press in giving knowledge of the purposes and other items in reference to the organization. As far as possible also, let them set a good example by being a member themselves.

We called upon Mr. Etheridge and his school last week. We found him busy as a bee in the midst of a very interesting family. He is doing a good work, or I we did'm God speed.

Having a trip in contemplation which will take us through Cannon Falls and Zumbrota, we should be glad to lecture in these towns on educational topics, in the latter place on Monday evening, the 1st, and in the former place on Tuesday evening, the 2d of August. We expect, however, to be through these places between this and that time, when we will make arrangements such as may be desired by the citizens.

Questions and Answers.

Who have always declared the rebellion to be invincible?
The Copperheads.

Who have always opposed the Government in its efforts to supress the rebellion? The Copperheads.

Who have always said they believed that England and France would interfere in behalf of the cotton aristocracy of rebeldom? The Copperheads.

Who now think that these nations, for their insolence, ought first to be thrashed? The Copperheads.

Who have always believed Jeff Davis and his crew to be gentlemen of honor?
The Copperheads.

Who have always lifted up their hands in holy horror when any of the homes of Southern traitors were being wasted by the war?
The Copperheads.

Who have openly declared that the late invasion of our Keystone State was eliciting altogether too much anxiety?
The Copperheads.

Who declared that they never had any faith in the war against the rebellion? The Copperheads.

Who have never prayed for the success of our arms?
The Copperheads.

Who have never seen anything but evil to result from the war?
The Copperheads.

Who have always believed that an open and honest expression of opinion upon the slavery question—except in its favor—should never have been tolerated in our free country?
The Copperheads.

Who have prayed most earnestly that this wicked and unholy war against the rebellion might be stopped?
The Copperheads.

Now that the Lord in his goodness is doing for us the very thing asked for, by removing the necessity, who are such ingrates as to refuse to Him an expression of thanks? The Copperheads.

Who have since the rebellion broke out, been always harping and talking about the negro, forever wailing and always anxious about the negro, and yet always denouncing the Government, the Administration, and every loyal citizen, who would have anything to do with the negro? The Copperheads.

When the rebelion shall be forever put down, and slavery shall have received its death, whose occupation will be gone? The Copperheads.

Now that the darkest day of our nation—we trust—has passed and the glorious sun of freedom is shining with now and increased effulgence, where is the Copperhead?

Gone into his hole, where we trust, he will remain until he shall call upon the mountains to cover him.

AN INCIDENT.—We hear of a bit of news from John Morgan that gives us a better opinion than we ever entertained of a rebel. Just as he left Miamisville, en route for Dangerous Crossings, on the Little Miami Railroad, he encountered a man with six fine horses, purchased for our government service. Morgan demanded at once, the six sleek chargers. The owner, in a humor, said he thought he might divide and only take half. Morgan replied that he would, and just as the horses were handed over, the owner felt so good over his luck with John, that he communicated to him some signs and grips of the Golden Circle, of which he was a member.

At this Morgan became enraged, and swore he was a confederate officer, but nevertheless he hated "butternut" signs worse than h—ll, and at once took all six of the poor fool's horses, and left him to gumble and swear.—*Zanesville Courier*.

A MINNESOTA HERO—Corporal Hayden, of the First Minnesota, was captured by the rebels at Gettysburg—escaped, seized a musket and seized a rare opportunity, and actually made ten rebels surrender. While marching them to Gen. Gibbon's quarters a rebel behind a tree on the way drew a bead on him with his rifle. Hayden saw him in time to bring his piece to a level, and cry out, "Surrender." The fellow actually threw down his gun and joined the cavalcade, and Hayden came in with eleven captives.

LIBERIA.—Daniel Bashell Wardner has been elected President of the Republic of Liberia, and James M. Pelest Vice President. Their term of office commences January 1, 1864. The President elect was born in Maryland, and his father removed to Liberia in 1832. He is a local preacher of the Methodist denomination, and has held at various times all the principal offices of the Republic, including commands in the army and navy. The Republic is reported to in a flourishing condition.

A letter from Manchester, Tenn., 18th, confirms the capture of Huntsville with 3,000 prisoners and 1,200 horses and mules by Gen. Stanley. Bragg's army is reported reduced by desertions to 18,000 or 20,000.

Official advices report five thousand rebel officers as prisoners now in our hands. This presents a rather formidable obstacle to Jeff Davis system of retaliation.

OIL FIRE.—Five or six oil wells, and 6,000 barrels of oil have been destroyed by fire at Oil Creek, Penn.

MONETARY QUOTATIONS.

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY FOLLETT & RENICK.

Bankable Funds.

New England,	Bank State of Indiana.
New York.	Iowa.
New Jersey,	Michigan,
Ohio.	U. S Demand Notes.
Canada.	Wisconsin,
Philadelphia,	Bank of Minnesota,
Marine Bank. Minn.,	Winona Co. Bank,
Bank of Chatfield,	State Bank of Minn.,
Peoples' Bank,	Pittsburg.

Exchange.

FOR BANKABLE FUNDS.

	Buying.	Selling.
New York, Philadelphia, Boston,	¼ prem.	½ prem.
Chicago and Milwaukee,	par.	¼ prem.

PREMIUM FUNDS.

Gold,	20	35
Silver (large),	10	15
U. S. Demand Notes,	20	35
Canada,	15	30

RETAIL PRICES CURRENT.

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY G. F. BATCHELDER.

MINNESOTA CONSERVER OFFICE,
Hastings, July 28, 1863.

FLOUR, per sack,	$3 00
WHEAT, per bushel,	65a70
CORN, do	40a45
OATS, do	60
POTATOES, do	50
BEANS, do	1 50
ONIONS, do	50
CRANBERRIES,	2 00
HAY, per ton,	6 00a8 00
WOOD, per cord,	3 00a4 00
SALT, per bbl	3 50
EGGS, per doz	10
BUTTER, per lb,	10a15
CHEESE, per lb	8a12
PORK, per cwt.	3a4
BEEF, per cwt.	3 00
HAMS, per cwt,	8a9
SHOULDERS, per cwt,	5a6
DRIED APPLES,	9
DRIED PEACHES,	15a25
SUGARS, per lb	12a17
MOLASSES, per gal	60a1 00
COFFEE, Java,	40
do Rio,	35

EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,

OF NEW YORK.

CASH CAPITAL,	$100,000
NETT SURPLUS,	$138,000

Dividends on capital limited by its charter to seven per cent per annum—the entire profits go to the policy holders.

R. W. MONTGOMERY, Agent,
Hastings, Minn. Office on First Street in Gardner's new stone block. 42–1y

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BLACKSMITH AND WAGON SHOP.

I HAVE just opened a new Blacksmith and Wagon Shop on the corner of Vermillion and Fifth streets, where I am prepared to execute all kinds of work in my line, promptly, well, and as cheap as any body else. All who want a first rate wagon, or repairing, or blacksmithing of any sort, give me a call and judge for yourselves. JOHN STREET,
Hastings, June 17, 1862. 1y

OFFICE OF COUNTY AUDITOR.
Hastings, Minn., July 17, 1863.

At a meeting of the board of county commissioners for this county on this day the following resolution, on motion of Mr. Sprague, was adopted:

Resolved, That a notice be published in the several newspapers printed in the county notifying ministers of the gospel and all others authorized to solemnize marriages, that they are required by law to make a record of all marriages solemnized by them and make and deliver a certificate of each solemnization to the clerk of the district court within one month after the date thereof; and that in default they are liable to a fine for each neglect of not less than $25 nor more than $100, and the county attorney is notified and requested to prosecute each person who shall not have made such return to the clerk of the district court on or before the 15th day of September next, and all who shall not comply with that provision of the statute thereafter.

15–2w Attest L. SMITH, Co. Aud.

THE CONTINENTAL MONTHLY.—The readers of the *Continental* are aware of the important position it has assumed, of the influence which it exerts, and of the brilliant array of political and literary talent of the highest order which supports it. No publication of the kind has, in this country, so successfully combined the energy and freedom of the daily newspaper with the higher literary tone of the first-class monthly; and it is very certain that the magazine has given wider range to its contributors, or preserved itself so completely from the narrow influences of party or faction. In times like the present, such a journal is either a power in the land or it is nothing. That the *Continental* is not the latter is abundantly evinced by what it has done—by the reflection of its counsels in many important public events, and in the character and power of those who are its staunchest supporters.

Though but little more than a year has elapsed since the *Continental* was first established, it has during that time acquired a strength and a political significance elevating it to a position far above that previously occupied by any publication of the kind in America. In proof of which assertion we call attention to the following facts:

1. Of its political articles republished in pamphlet form, a single one has had thus far, a circulation of one hundred and six thousand copies.

2. From its literary department, a single serial novel, Among the Pines, has, within a very few months, sold nearly thirty-five thousand copies. Two other series of its literary articles have also been republished in book form, while the first portion of a third is already in press.

No more conclusive facts need to be alleged to prove the excellence of the contributions to the *Continental*, or their extraordinary popularity; and its conductors are determined that it shall not fall behind. Preserving all "the boldness, vigor, and ability" which a thousand journals have attributed to it, it will greatly enlarge its circle of action, and discuss fearlessly and frankly, every principle involved in the great questions of the day. The first minds of the country, embracing the men most familiar with its diplomacy and most distinguished for ability, are among its contributors; and it is no mere flattering promise of a prospectus to say that this magazine for the times will employ the first intellect in America, under auspices which no publication ever enjoyed before in this country.

While the *Continental* will express decided opinions on the great questions of the day, it will not be a mere political journal: much the larger portion of its columns will be enlivened, as heretofore, by tales, poetry, and humor. In a word, the *Continental* will be found, under its new staff of editors, occupying a position and presenting attractions never before found in a magazine.

TERMS TO CLUBS.

Two copies for one year,	$ 5 00
Three copies for one year,	6 00
Six copies for one year,	11 00
Eleven copies for one year,	20 00
Twenty copies for one year,	36 00

Paid in advance. Postage 36 cents a year, to be paid by the subscriber. Single copies $3 a year, in advance. Postage paid by the publisher. 12–tf

JOHN F. TROW, 50 Greene St., N. Y.,
Publisher for the Proprietors.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FRED. B. CURTISS. W. C. COWLES.

CURTISS & COWLES,
DEALERS IN
Shoe and Harness Leather,

saddlery hardware, shoe findings, etc., Ramsey Street, near Levee, and lumber of all descriptions at corner of Second and Eddy Streets.

Hastings, Feb. 19, 1863. 45–tf

AUCTION NOTICE.—WE WILL SELL at auction, at the lowest rates of commission, Real Estate, Bonds, Mortgages, Horses, Wagons, Buggies, Cattle, Merchandise, and Property of every description, and we will make cash advances on all kinds of property, and we keep on hand Notions, Watches, and Jewelry to sell the trade and pedlars. Business from the country promptly attended to. Auction sales every evening. Special sales at 10 A. M. H E. BAKER & CO., Auctioneers,
On Third Street, second door from the Merchants' Hotel, St. Paul. Minn. 45–1y

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BLACKSMITH SHOP.

PLOWS! PLOWS!! PLOWS!!

I have just established myself in the above business on Second Street, above Herzog & Corson's Furniture Factory, and am prepared to do all kinds of Blacksmithing.

Also, constantly on hand all kinds of plows of the most approved patterns and made of the best material. I shall be obliged for a share of public patronage, and shall always warrant my work to be of the best quality. JOHN BATEMAN.
Hastings, Nov. 20, 1862. 32–tf

1863. PRAIRIE DU CHIEN ROUTE 1863.

For Milwaukee, Chicago, and all points East. The only direct route making sure connections, ample time being allowed on the river to insure the connection beyond any probable contingency.

The splendid first-class steamers

MILWAUKEE, KEY CITY,
WAR EAGLE, ITASCA,
AND NORTHERN LIGHT,

unequalled in elegance, speed, and comfort by any other line, leave Hastings daily about 10 P. M., making direct connection with express train leaving Prairie du Chien at 7.45 A. M., arriving at Milwaukee at 3.50 P. M, and Chicago 5.50 P. M., making direct connections at both points with trains for the East.

The change from steamers to cars being made at 7.45 A. M., passengers get a full night's rest and breakfast on board; advantages that cannot be secured by any other route. Magnificent palace cars with patent ventilators and dusters, rendering cars free from dust, and keeping the air pure and cool.

Through from Prairie du Chien to Milwaukee and Chicago without change of cars. Passengers by this route arrive at Chicago and all points East at the same time as via La Crosse, and twelve hours than via Dunleith. Fare as low as by any other route. VAN AUKEN & LANGLEY,
9–tf Agents, on Levee.

J. W. PRATT & CO.,
Dealers in
Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings,
and Tailor's Trimmings.
Also, Hats, Caps, and Gents'
FURNISHING GOODS.
5–tf
Hastings, Minn., May 14, 1863.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

The undersigned, having formed a partnership connection under the firm name of Gardner & Meloy as dealers in all kinds of agricultural implements and the latest valuable and useful patents, to-wit:

J. H. Manny's Reaper and Mower.

The Ohio Reaper and Mower.

Haine's Illinois Harvester or Header.

Burson's Celebrated Binder—Warranted.

Montgomery & Thompson's Fanning Mills.

Corn Shellers, of Latest Improvement.

Revolving and Wheel Horse Rakes.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines.

The Model Clothes Dryer.

Linen Grain Bags.

Garden Rakes and Hoes.

Scythe Snaths and Stones.

Two, Three, and Four Tine Forks.

Storage and Commission solicited.

A. W. GARDNER,
J. C. MELOY.

Office corner Sibley Street and Levee, Stone Block.
Hastings, May 14, 1863, 5–tf

MINNESOTA MARBLE WORKS.

T. R. FLETCHER,
Dealer in American and Italian Marble, manufacturer of Chimney Pieces, Monuments, and Tombstones of every description, corner of Seventh and Jackson Sts., St. Paul, Minnesota.
J. F. TOSETTIS, Sculptor and Agent.

LEGAL NOTICES.

ESTRAY.—BROKE INTO THE INclosure of the subscriber in West St. Paul, county of Dakota, on or about the 26th of May last, a dark chesnut mare, with light mane and tail, medium size, and white spot on left hind foot, about eight or nine years old. The owner of said animal is requested to come and pay charges and take her away.

N. N. THOMPSON.
June 24, 1863. 12–4w*

DISTRICT COURT, DAKOTA COUNty.—ss. (Revenue Stamp.)

Victoria Tripp *against* Amanzel D. Tripp. Summons for relief.

The state of Minnesota to Amanzel D. Tripp:

You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office in the city of Hastings, county of Dakota and state of Minnesota, within ninety days after service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said comp int within the time aforesaid the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated June 15, 1863.

ROBINSON & JENNINGS.
12–7t Plff's Att'ys, Hastings, Minn.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at the next general term of the district court to be holden in the city of Hastings in and for the county of Dakota on the third Tuesday, being the 15th day of September next, at the opening of the court or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, the undersigned, proprietors of the principal portion of Pine Bend, in said Dakota County, will move for the vacation of the survey of the following described lots, blocks, and streets in said town plat, viz: lots 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 in block 22, all lots in block 31, all do. in block 42, all lots in block 43, all lots in blocks 44, 45, 60, 74, 75, 94, 93, 90, 91, 58 92, and 89, lots 1 to 6 and 16 in block 56, Bluff Street, Third Street from Foster Street to Pine Street, 7th Street, Olive Street from 6th to west line of blocks 93 and 94, Prospect Street, west of 6th Street, Morrison Street, west of 4th Street, and east of 2d Street, Sixth Street, Fifth Street north of Foster Street, Elm and Ash Streets north of Main Street, and lots from 1 to 14 inclusive in block 34, and the entire survey of that portion of said town plat or site, which is upon the north east quarter of the north-west quarter of section 18, and the east half of lot no. 2 in section 7, town 115, range 18.

H. G. O. MORRISON,
WM. A. BISSELL,
ROBT. FOSTER,
F. M. BISSELL,
S. B. MORRISON,
By his Atty. H. G. O. Morrison.
Pine Bend, June 29, 1863. 13–4w

STATE OF MINNESOTA, COUNTY OF Ramsey. District Court, Second Judicial District.

Abel Willoughby *against* Amherst Willoughby and Seraphine E. Willoughby, his wife; Simon Powers and Frances Powers, his wife; Augustus Chapron, John Willoughby, Lorin C. Gollins, Charles Pardee, William Bostwick, R. M. S. Pease, Charles Hunt, Reuben Bostwick, Platt A. Paine, Richard H. Pease, John D. Phoenix, Francis M. Babcock, John Babcock, Philip Phoenix, and W. L. Minster.

In pursuance of a judgment of the district court of the second judicial district of the state of Minnesota, made in the above entitled action, bearing date the 14th day of December, A.D. 1861, together with an amendment thereto, or further judgment in said action, duly made by said court, and bearing date on the 13th day of December, A. D. 1862, I, Daniel A. Robertson, sheriff of said county of Ramsey, appointed by said court to execute such judgment, will sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash at the front door of the court house, in the city of St. Paul, Ramsey County, Minnesota, on Thursday, the sixth day of August, A. D. 1863, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, the following premises and real estate, that is to say:

All that tract or parcel of land lying and being in Ramsey County, Minnesota, described as follows, to-wit: The north one-third of lots numbered six (6) and seven (7) in block numbered twenty-six (26) in the town of St. Paul—said parts of lots being fifty feet front on Roberts Street, and one hundred feet on Fourth Street, and being the same property purchased of Ewing by said Amherst Willoughby and Simon Powers. Also all those certain tracts or parcels of land lying and being in the county of Dakota and state of Minnesota, described as follows to-wit: The west half of the south-west quarter and the south-east quarter of the south-west quarter of section fourteen, the north-west quarter of the north-west quarter of section twenty three, and the south-west quarter of the north-east quarter, the north half of the south-east quarter and the south-east quarter of the south-east quarter of section fifteen, all in township number one hundred and fourteen, north of range number nineteen west, containing in all 320 acres of land according to the U. S. government survey thereof.

Dated St. Paul, June 19th, A. D. 1863.

DANIEL A. ROBERTSON,
Sheriff of Ramsey County.
H. R. Bigelow, Plff's Atty. 11–td

DAKOTA WORKS.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT MANUFACTORY.

MONTGOMERY & THOMPSON,

Hastings, - - Minnesota.

We are now manufacturing a number of the celebrated

Indiana Fanning Mills,

the very best mill of the age. All we ask is a fair trial to convince the most incredulous that it is the best mill for *all purposes ever invented*.

Farmers, call and see it tested.

We are now prepared to repair all kinds of agricultural implements in the best manner, and at short notice.

Thankful for the liberal encouragement we have received in the past we hope, by strict and prompt attention to business, to merit a continuation of it in the future.

Hastings, June 14, 1863. 10–tf.

PUBLICATIONS.

1863. THE 1863.

MILWAUKEE WISCONSIN

Daily, Semi-Weekly, Weekly.

The proprietors of the *Wisconsin*, begs leave to announce that owing to increasing expenditures for Special Telegraphic and War Correspondence, together with various improvements in contemplation for the coming year, he has felt compelled to make some changes in the scale of prices at which it is furnished to subscribers. By comparison with the prices of other journals, it will be seen that the *Wisconsin* is still, as it ever has been, the cheapest paper in the North-West.

We shall continue to print the *Wisconsin* upon the plainest type and the finest paper that can be made, thus retaining the name of the "handsomest paper in the state."

The present proprietor has conducted the paper over fifteen years, and it is unnecessary for him to speak of his ability or enterprise as a Live Independent Newspaper. He will only say that his journal is faithfully pledged to the suppression of the rebellion and the destruction of the rebels in arms, by every means in the power of the Government, and to the most cordial and active support of the President in his Proclamation of Freedom.

Our list of correspondence embraces every regiment of Wisconsin soldiers, as well as the several grand divisions of the Union Army. The Local and Commercial Departments will receive the undivided attention of the most competent Editors and Reporters.

We call particular attention to the Semi-Weekly *Wisconsin*. It will be a large thirty-two column paper, without advertisements, made up expressly for country circulation. All matter of the Daily *Wisconsin* will appear in this sheet; thus the subscriber will receive all the news of a daily paper for the price of the semi-weekly.

DAILY WISCONSIN—BY MAIL.

Published every day (except Sundays,) at 9 A. M., 12 M., and 3 P. M., at the following rates:

1 copy 12 months, in advance	$8 00
1 copy 6 months, "	4 00
1 copy 3 months, "	2 00

SEMI-WEEKLY WISCONSIN

Published every Tuesday and Thursday morning, as follows:

1 copy 1 year, in advance	$3 00
1 copy 6 months, "	1 50
4 copies 1 year (in one order)	10 00
10 copies 1 year " "	22 50

Additional copies at the rate of the club. Specimen numbers sent to any address.

WEEKLY WISCONSIN.

Published every Wednesday morning, and mailed every Tuesday evening.

1 copy 8 mos, in advance	$ 1 00
1 copy 1 year, "	1 50
10 copies 1 year, "	13 00
20 copies 1 year, "	25 00

Additional copies at the rate of the club.

An extra copy will be sent to persons getting up clubs of ten or more of the Weekly. Money in registered letters may be sent at our risk.

WM. E. CRAMER,
38–tf Milwaukee, Wis.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY.—BEGINning of a new volume. The number for January, 1863, begins the eleventh volume of the *Atlantic Monthly*. From the commencement, in 1859, the *Atlantic* has rapidly increased in circulation, and it now has the largest class of readers since its beginning, five years ago. Its prosperity steadily augments, and it continues, amid all the fluctuations and dangers incident to our national crisis, to gain ground in the estimation of the public. At a time so pregnant with events which touch the future destinies of America in every vital particular, the publishers and editors do not deem it necessary to promise that its pages will never swerve from the honest paths of loyal patriotism and universal freedom. It opinions have always been on the side of Liberty, Progress, and Right, and the course it first adopted in its early career will ever be faithfully maintained.

The staff of writers regularly contributing to the *Atlantic Monthly* embraces many of the best known authors in American literature, and warrants the publishers in promising to its readers the best essays, the best stories, the best poems, which American talent can furnish.

LIST OF REGULAR CONTRIBUTORS.

In prose and poetry the *Atlantic* staff of writers is unequaled. The following authors are still among the regular contributors: James Russell Lowell, Henry W. Longfellow, Louis Agassiz, Ralph Waldo Emerson, Nathaniel Hawthorne, T. W. Higginson, Author "Margret Howth," Oliver W. Holmes, John G. Whittier, E. P. Whipple, Bayard Taylor, George S. Hillard, Mrs. H. B. Stowe, "The Country Parson," Rose Terry, Harriet E. Prescott. The *Atlantic's* list of contributors includes many of the leading writers of America

TERMS.—The *Atlantic* is for sale by all book and periodical dealers. Price 25 cts a number. Subscriptions for the year $3, postage paid. Yearly subscriptions received or single numbers supplied by any dealer, or by the publishers. Specimen numbers sent gratis on application to the publishers. Inducements for subscribing, list of premiums, etc., furnished on application to the publishers.

TICKNOR & FIELDS, Publishers,
135 Washington Street,
44–tf Boston, Mass.

THE INDEPENDENT, EDITED BY Henry Ward Beecher, is a religious newspaper, and a real newspaper. It affords its readers fair and thoughtful editorial discussions of the most important facts and occurrences and interests of this nation and of the world. A comprehensive record of facts, men and movements of the religious world. A full and careful weekly history of the progress of the rebellion. Ample chronicles of the important general news; home and foreign. Fair and careful accounts of new books: made on the express principle of serving as a safe guide to buyers. Interesting correspondence from Washington; from the West; from the army; from abroad. Six columns a week of carefully selected matter for family reading; being prose and poetry, suited to interest both the old people and the young people. A full chronicle of the progress of business and of the currant prices of merchandise, produce and live stock in New York City.

ONE SERMON EVERY WEEK

By Rev. Henry Ward Beecher. The following eminent writers are special contributers to its columns:—

Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe,
Rev. Theodore L. Cuyler,
Rev. Robert M. Hatfield,
Rev. George B. Cheever,
Horace Greely,
Bayard Taylor,
John G. Whittier.

TERMS.—$2 per annum, paid in advance. Specimen numbers sent gratis.

JOSEPH H. RICHARDS, Publisher,
No. 5 Beekman Street, New York.
For sale by news agents.

PUBLICATIONS.

INDEPENDENT FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

THE N. Y. WEEKLY HERALD

FOR 1863.

The twenty-seventh volume of the *Weekly Herald*, the cheapest and best family newspaper in existence, was commenced on the 2d of January last. The extensive and comprehensive facilities in its possession enables the proprietor of the *Weekly Herald* to guarantee the latest and most reliable information possibly to be obtained, not only from all parts of the United States, but from all parts of the world. Its home correspondence, engaged at heavy costs, and connected with each new naval and military expedition of the government, prove that it is determined to leave no spot uncovered by its operations, and no event can occur that shall not find immediate report in its columns. It costs the proprietor over one hundred thousand dollars per year to maintain its corps of correspondents in the field. In its collation of foreign news the *Herald* has for years held a high position, and it will endeavor in the future to maintain the stand it has assumed. It has special correspondents stationed in all of the principal cities of the word. Its telegraphic arrangements extend to wherever the electric wires are stretched. When the Atlantic cable is laid, which feat will soon be accomplished, telegrams will be received from Europe and Asia, as well as from the United States. Then our readers will have the events of the week in all parts of the civilized world regularly and clearly laid before them. It is the intention of the proprietor to devote a portion of the paper to literature, fashion, agriculture, the mechanic arts, sporting matters, business and financial reports, cattle markets, general news, and reports of all events calculated to form an excellent metropolitan newspaper—a weekly photographic view of the events of the world—and all at a very low price.

The *Weekly Herald* is issued every Saturday morning, and furnished at the following rates:

One copy	$ 2
Three copies	5
Five copies	8
Ten copies	15

Any larger number, addressed to names of subscribers, $1 50 each. An extra copy will be sent to every club of ten. Twenty copies, to one address, one year, $25, and any larger number at same price. An extra copy will be sent to clubs of twenty. Advertisements to a limited number will be inserted in the *Weekly Herald*.

The *Daily Herald* three cents per copy. Ten dollars per year for three hundred and sixty-three issues. Five dollars for six months. Two dollars and fifty cents for three months.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
Editor and Proprietor.
N. W. Corner of Fulton and Nassau Sts.,
New York City, N. Y.

[Editors publishing the above prospectus two or three times will be entitled to an exchange.]

***There are no traveling agents for the *Herald*. 5–tf

ONLY $1 25 A YEAR IN CLUBS OF 4

Arthur's Home Magazine,

For 1863. Vols. XXI. and XXII. Edited by T. S. Arthur and Virginia F. Townsend. Contains novelets, stories, poetry, fashions, steel and wood engravings, needlework patterns in great variety, a mother's department, children's department, housekeeper's and health departments, with literary reviews, and all the accessories of a first-class magazine.

The Lady's Book bears this flattering testimony to the character of Arthur's Home Magazine:

"As we have often before said, it is, without controversy, the best $2 magazine published in the country; and this is the strongly outspoken testimony everywhere given by the press. We know of no periodical that so well deserves the praise bestowed. The editors never tire in their endeavors to give each month a rich and varied literary repast to their readers. Their work is kept fully up to the standard of their promise, is never dull, yet always full of instruction. We have often said, and repeat it again, that it should make a part of the reading of every household. We know of no better educator of the people, young and old. Of the editors we need not speak; their names are household words all over the country. In their hands no periodical can fail to reach the highest point of excellence."

A new serial by T. S. Arthur will be commenced in the January number entitled Out in the World.

Rare and elegant premiums are sent to all who make up clubs: 1 *A* large photographic copy of that splendid engraving Shakspeare and his Cotemporaries. 2. *A* large photographic copy from an engraving of Huntington's celebrated picture Mercy's Dream. 3. A similar copy of Herring's Glimpse of an English Homestead.

TERMS.—$2 a year in advance and one premium plate. Two copies $3. Three for $4. Four for $5. Eight and one to getter up of club for $10. One of the premium plates is sent to every getter up of a club, small or large. Three red stamps must be sent to pay the postage on each premium. Address

T. S. ARTHUR & CO.,
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THE BEST, CHEAPEST, AND MOST successful Family Paper in the Union. A complete pictorial history of the times.

HARPER'S WEEKLY,

Splendidly illustrated. Price six cents a number—$3 00 a year.

Critical Notices of the Press.

Its fresh leaves, its clear type, its entertaining variety, its severe but just criticisms upon the follies of the times, its elegantly written and instructive articles, and its able correspondence, all combine to make it the model newspaper of our country, and one that every family must prize. Its condensed weekly summary of foreign and domestic intelligence is altogether superior to that contained in any other journal. Being published, too, in a form for preservation and binding, if taken care of as it deserves to be, it will be found in future years as welcome a companion for the family and fireside as the day on which it was first perused.—N. Y. Evening Post.

We would not so often call attention to Harper's Weekly if we were not well satisfied that it is the best family paper published in the United States, and for that reason, and that alone, we desire to see it undermine and root out a certain kind of literature too prevalent, which blunts the morals of its readers, vitiates their taste for sensible reading, and is already bad in its effects.—New London Advertiser.

Wherever we go—in rail cars and steamboats—we find it seized with eagerness, because of its spirited sketches of passing events. We all like to look at the faces of men we have read of, and at ships and forts that have figured in the bloody scenes of war. Of all such men and places and events this paper furnishes the best illustrations. Our future historians will enrich themselves out of Harper's Weekly long after writers and painters and publishers are turned to dust.—N. Y. Evangelist.

TERMS.

One Copy for One Year,	$3 00
One Copy for Two Years,	5 00

An extra copy will be allowed for every club of ten subscribers, at $2 50 each, or 11 copies for $25.

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Vols. I., II., III., IV., V., and VI., for the years 1857 to 1862 inclusive, of Harper's Weekly, handsomely bound in cloth extra, price $4 38 each, are now ready. The postage upon Harper's Weekly, when paid in advance at the office where it is received, is twenty-six cents a year.

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